

Because of the present character of the atomic-energy industry with broad areas of research and industrial activity under the direct supervision of the Atomic Energy Commission, we feel that the details of the atomic industry evaluation committee must be developed in close coordination with and most likely at the incentive of the Commission.

We anticipate widespread support for such a program will be immediately forthcoming from the uranium producing and processing industry.

CONCLUSION

In presenting these observations to you, gentlemen of the joint committee, we wish to emphasize that the institute is dedicated to a philosophy that is strictly opposed to protectionism. We are extremely confident of the future of atomic energy as an industry, and of uranium's place in the future. We recognize, however, that such enthusiasm is not bred on price schedules and market guarantees, but rather complete understanding and careful planning. The statement we have made here is presented with that thought in mind.

ORDER FOR RECESS TO FRIDAY; AND FOR RECESS FROM FRIDAY UNTIL TUESDAY, MARCH 12

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today, it take a recess to 12 o'clock noon, on Friday next; and that when the Senate concludes its session on Friday, it take a recess to the following Tuesday, March 12, at 12 o'clock noon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS TO FRIDAY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if no other Senators wish to address the Senate at this time, I now move that, pursuant to the order previously entered, the Senate stand in recess.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 7 o'clock and 4 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess, the recess being, under the order previously entered, to Friday, March 8, 1957, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate March 5 (legislative day of March 2), 1957:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

William J. Jameson, of Montana, to be United States district judge for the district of Montana, vice Charles N. Pray, retiring.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1957

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Austin H. Armitstead, minister of the Methodist Churches, Hauppauge and Commack, Long Island, N. Y., offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father, who keeps an eternal watch over His children, we call upon Thee to lead our Nation in the paths of righteousness. May we be lifted to a greater faith, a more patient hope, and a purer love by a steadfast reliance on Thy will.

Grant unto these men and women, whose decisions have such far-reaching effects for our world, an awareness of the sacredness of their task. Grant unto the citizens they represent a consciousness of their responsibility in the exercise of a free government. Grant unto us all a sense of urgency in the proper conduct of our lives before God and our fellow men.

Since we know not what a day may bring forth, but only that the hour for serving Thee is always present, may we wake to the instant claims of Thy holy will, not waiting for tomorrow, but yielding today. Consecrate the way our feet may go and the humblest work will shine and the roughest places be made plain. In all things draw us to the mind and spirit of Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Tribbe, one of his secretaries.

PROPOSALS FOR DROUGHT RELIEF—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 110)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

The prolonged drought in a number of the Great Plains and Southwestern States has long since reached disaster proportions. The Federal Government has, for several years, carried forward an active and varied program of emergency aid in these States under provisions of Public Law 875 and other disaster relief authorities vested in the executive branch.

The Federal Government should insure that appropriate and effective measures are taken to assist State and local governments in alleviating emergency conditions brought about by prolonged drought and other severe natural disasters.

It is also a responsibility of the Federal Government to review such programs from time to time, to insure that they are being conducted efficiently and economically. Furthermore it is an obligation of all levels of government, and of all our people, to plan whatever steps may be helpful in preventing or mitigating the effects of future disasters.

It was for such purposes that I inspected conditions in drought-stricken States in January of this year. It was for those same purposes that the Secretary of Agriculture called a special meeting on drought and other natural disasters in Wichita, Kans., at that same time. I reviewed with those who participated the preliminary results of their deliberations.

It was of tremendous encouragement to me to find, on my trip and in the re-

port of the Wichita meeting, such a positive approach to these problems and an absence of defeatism. This demonstrates that our people in the drought-disaster area, even in the face of serious physical problems, have the courage and resourcefulness to face hardships and carry forward in spite of them and that they are talking seriously about the long-range solutions that will help keep future droughts from being future disasters.

There has been consolidated in the attached Report on Drought and Other Natural Disasters the most representative recommendations of the Wichita meeting with many of the suggestions and observations I received in the course of my trip. The result is a comprehensive review of the many aspects of the current drought problem together with the views and recommendations of many different individuals and groups.

Not all the recommendations summarized in the report, of course, may be feasible. The Secretary of Agriculture has developed from them a list of proposals which he outlines in the letter transmitting the report. Some of them can and are being met by adjustments in existing programs. Certain others require legislative action. Such legislative proposals, together with necessary appropriation requests, will be presented to the Congress directly. I strongly urge their prompt consideration and adoption.

Although the report deals to a considerable degree with agricultural aspects of the drought, it also contains suggestions and recommendations dealing with responsibilities of other departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The recommendations relating to the drought-disaster-loan program for business administered by the Small Business Administration have been implemented by executive action, except one in which legislation is required, and this legislation will be presented for study by appropriate committees of the Congress. The other recommendations will be considered fully in connection with continuing programs and possible new developments. Certainly many governmental activities can help in preventing disasters and in alleviating the effects when disaster comes to an area. In this connection, the report focuses attention on such matters as:

Job opportunities through industrial development.

Adjustment of credit programs for business to better meet needs of disaster areas.

Role of public works in the disaster areas in times of disaster to provide employment and income.

Added attention to water use and development, including further investigation of ground-water supplies, water storage in multiple-purpose reservoirs, and pollution abatement as it bears on drought-problems.

Research relating to weather.

Research relating to economic development.

Provision for vocational training for commerce and industry.

Facilities that aid farm and ranch people to find supplementary nonfarm employment.

Adjustments in income-tax laws to recognize problems of sales due to disaster.

Many of the proposals in the report bear directly upon the current drought situation. I feel strongly, however, that in this appraisal of the Federal Government's participation in emergency drought disaster programs we have found some important guidelines to more effective and appropriate Federal Government participation in relief aspects of other types of natural disasters that will occur from time to time.

I draw, in particular, two general conclusions which I want to call to the attention of the Congress:

The first is that administration of emergency disaster programs must be kept close to the local people.

The second is that State and local governments should assume a greater part in alleviating human distress and hardships and in meeting other local needs in times of disaster, calling on the Federal Government only to supplement their own resources.

No single legislative or action program is sufficient to stabilize rural areas subject to natural disasters. It will require advance work on a broad basis. There must be full cooperation and sharing of responsibility by individuals, local counties and areas, and local, State, and Federal governments. This fact was stressed in the many recommendations I received and by the leaders who participated in the Wichita meeting.

Emergency funds and programs must be kept constantly available for use when disasters occur, but we must continue to emphasize long-range programs as well. The long-range stabilization of the economy of areas subject to severe drought is of course intimately tied to water, its needs, supply, use, and control.

Through the most efficient and optimum use of its water resources a broader economy could be established which would enable it better to endure a recurrence of such a drought. Appropriate attention can be given to this enormous problem only through coordinated water study, leading to courses of action for present and future water resource development and management.

As the several departments and agencies further develop their consideration of the many complex problems encountered on the drought tour and at the Wichita meeting any additional recommendations will be transmitted to the Congress.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 5, 1957.

COL. DAVID (MICKEY) MARCUS

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Col. David (Mickey) Marcus.

Mickey Marcus was a boy from Brooklyn, a lawyer, and a colonel, United

States Army, having graduated from West Point.

On June 10, 1948, in a war between the Arabs and Israel, Mickey Marcus was killed while leading the Israeli Army which he had organized, trained, and inspired. He is the only American buried at West Point who gave his life in the cause of a foreign nation.

David Marcus is now the name of a Bronx theater, a Brooklyn school, a playground in my Congressional District, from which he was nominated to West Point, and a community in Israel.

History will one day record that an American colonel did for the infant Israel what Lafayette, Kosciusko, and Von Steuben did for another new nation during its struggle to be born free.

On February 20, 1957, our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE] inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the story of Mickey Marcus as told by his widow, Mrs. Emma Marcus. It was entitled "The West Pointer Who Built Israel's Army."

I trust that this Congress will see fit to enact my bill, as a fitting tribute to a great American.

RED CROSS BLOODMOBILE

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, as one of the Members who was seriously wounded by the Puerto Ricans 3 years ago last Friday, I am most conscious of the need for a blood bank. I mention this today to call the attention of the House to the fact that through the arrangements of the Congressional Secretaries Club, the Red Cross bloodmobile will visit the House of Representatives tomorrow, Wednesday, March 6. Donors may report to the Old House Office Building caucus room between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

The Washington regional blood center must collect 400 pints of whole blood daily in order to meet the nonemergency needs of the local hospitals, doctors, and clinics in this area. In addition to this, the Federal Civil Defense Administration has requested the National Red Cross to resume the collection of blood for stockpiling of serum albumen and other blood derivatives. Such stockpiling is for the benefit of the civilian population in the event of massive disasters—military or civilian—in which large numbers of casualties call for immediate treatment of shock and hemorrhage.

I feel that it is extremely important that the Members of the House and their staffs give full support to the bloodmobile tomorrow. Such participation in the blood program is not only of vital importance to the community in which we live, but will also make certain that all employees of the House of Representatives, and the members of their immediate families, will receive blood through the Red Cross when it is needed.

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Coal Research of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs have permission to sit during general debate on Monday, March 11.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Private Calendar.

VINCENT N. CALDES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1298) for the relief of Vincent N. Caldes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Vincent N. Caldes, West Point Pleasant, N. J., the sum of \$1,240.35. Such sum represents the amount of the judgment and costs for which the said Vincent N. Caldes was held liable on May 5, 1955, in the courts of the State of New Jersey as the result of an accident which occurred on February 7, 1952, and which involved a Government vehicle being driven by the said Vincent N. Caldes in the course of his duties as an employee of the Department of the Navy, United States naval ammunition depot, Earle, Red Bank, N. J. Such sum shall be paid only on condition that the said Vincent N. Caldes shall use such sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay such judgments and costs in full: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 7, strike out "in excess of 10 per centum thereof."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. PAGE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1315) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Page.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Page, of Jacksonville, Fla., the sum of \$25,000. Such sum shall be in full satisfaction of the claims of the said Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Page against the United States for compensation for the death of their son,

Charles H. Page, Jr., who was fatally shot on the night of July 4, 1954, while on duty as a member of a motorized patrol at Killeen Army Base, Killeen, Tex., while serving as a member of the United States Army, and for medical and other expenses incurred by the said Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Page as a result of the death of their son: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$25,000" and insert "\$14,430.88."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

T. W. HOLT & CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1316) for the relief of T. W. Holt & Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to T. W. Holt & Co., of Jacksonville, Fla., the sum of \$7,273.66. The payment of such sum shall be in full satisfaction of the claim of the said T. W. Holt & Co. against the United States for repayment of excessive customs duties erroneously collected by the Bureau of Customs on canned meat imports from Argentina, which were imported by the said T. W. Holt & Co. between January 20, 1949, and December 28, 1950, and on which the customs duties were liquidated between October 11, 1950, and December 16, 1952: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WESTFELDT BROS.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1324) for the relief of Westfeldt Bros.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Westfeldt Bros., of New Orleans, La., is hereby relieved of liability to pay to the United States the amount of \$540,540 erroneously levied as increased customs duty on account of merchandise imported by them, because of a clerical error in the entry of such merchandise (New Orleans warehouse entry No. 676 of October 3, 1945), such error being perpetuated by an appraisement based thereon which became conclusive with re-

spect to all parties upon the lapse of 60 days after the date of such appraisement.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. BERTHA K. MARTENSEN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1325) for the relief of Mrs. Bertha K. Martensen.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the 10-year period (prescribed in the act of October 9, 1940 (31 U. S. C., sec. 71a), within which claims against the United States must be filed is hereby waived with respect to the claim of Mrs. Bertha K. Martensen, New Orleans, La., against the United States for payment of the 6 months' death gratuity, and accrued pay and allowances, due her by reason of the death of her son, Victor J. Martensen, if the said Mrs. Bertha K. Martensen files a claim therefor with the General Accounting Office within the 6-month period which begins on the date of enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANK E. GALLAGHER, JR.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1348) for the relief of Frank E. Gallagher, Jr.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be recommended to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

ELMER L. HENDERSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1365) for the relief of Elmer L. Henderson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Elmer L. Henderson, Maplewood, Mo., the sum certified to the Secretary pursuant to section 2 of this act. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of Elmer L. Henderson against the United States for loss of retirement annuity for each day included in the period beginning September 1, 1955, and ending December 11, 1955, both dates inclusive.

SEC. 2. The Civil Service Commission shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of retirement annuity allocable to Elmer L. Henderson for the period set forth in section 1 of this act.

SEC. 3. No part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OTTO B. HAUFFE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1375) for the relief of Otto B. Hauflfe.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Otto B. Hauflfe, Glen Cove, N. Y., is hereby relieved of all liability to refund to the United States the sum of \$397.33. Such sum represents the amount of certain alleged salary overpayment made to him during the period beginning January 8, 1951, and ending May 9, 1954, while he was employed as an engineering aide (electronics) by the Department of the Navy, Military Sea Transportation Service. At the end of such period the General Accounting Office determined that the said Otto B. Hauflfe had been paid at an incorrect salary rate, but payment at such incorrect rate was made without his knowledge and was due solely to an error by the Department of the Navy. In the audit and settlement of the accounts of any certifying or disbursing officer of the United States, full credit shall be given for the amount for which liability is relieved by this act.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Otto B. Hauflfe, an amount equal to the aggregate of any amounts which may have been paid by him, or withheld from or credited against sums otherwise due him, in complete or partial satisfaction of the claim of the United States for such refund.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBERT FRANCIS SYMONS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1390) for the relief of Robert Francis Symons.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Robert Francis Symons, of Bishop, Calif., is hereby relieved of all liability to pay to the United States any and all amounts which are due from or payable by the said Robert Francis Symons to the United States for the unpaid balance due on the conditional sale of a surplus aircraft by the War Assets Administration to the said Robert Francis Symons.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. HANNAH MAE POWELL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1419) for the relief of Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell, 1950 East Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., the sum of \$24,932.39, in full settlement of all claims of said Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell for refund of income taxes and other expenses sustained as a result of the actions of the Collector of Internal Revenue of Philadelphia, Pa., in the years 1937, 1941, and 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this

claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Mr. LANE submitted the following amendment:

Page 1, line 8, strike out "income" and insert in lieu thereof "excise."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EDWARD M. THOMPSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1431) for the relief of Edward M. Thompson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Edward M. Thompson of Ridgecrest, Calif., the sum of \$2,200. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Edward M. Thompson against the United States for reimbursement of an airplane, voluntarily offered by Edward M. Thompson to the United States Government in searching for persons known to have crashed in another airplane, during which search said plane of Edward M. Thompson crashed, resulting in a total loss to claimant: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. ELIZABETH BINGHAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1440) for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Bingham. There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Elizabeth Bingham, Bushnell, Fla., the sum of \$2,700. Such sum represents the amount which remains equitably due the said Mrs. Elizabeth Bingham from the United States as compensation for damage inflicted upon property owned by her in Sumter County, Fla., by personnel of the United States Army. Such damage, which included the total or partial destruction of five houses, the destruction of timber, the destruction or loss of personal belongings, and the construction of an airfield which rendered large parts of the property unusable, occurred between April 10, 1943, and December 31, 1946, while the property was leased and occupied by the United States Army: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding.

Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GRADY WARD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1441) for the relief of the estate of Grady Ward.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,500 to the estate of Grady Ward, who was killed on October 2, 1943, when the truck in which he was a passenger was in collision with a United States Army truck near Bushnell, Fla. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of such accident: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TOM R. HICKMAN, NANNIE CONLEY, AND HUSBAND, JACK CONLEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1460) for the relief of Tom R. Hickman and Nannie Conley and husband, Jack Conley.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Tom R. Hickman and Nannie Conley and husband, Jack Conley, of Gainesville, Tex., the sum of \$3,500 with interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum, from May 14, 1942, to the date of payment, representing the amount reported by the United States Court of Claims to the Congress in response to House Resolution 491, 83d Congress, second session (Congressional Number 3-54, decided June 5, 1956), in full settlement of their claims against the United States for gravel excavated and removed by the War Department from Camp Howze tract No. 154, Camp Howze, Tex.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. JENNIE MAURELLO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1474) for the relief of Mrs. Jennie Maurello.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$500 to Mrs. Jennie Maurello of 1343 North Clinton Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., in full settlement of all claims against the United States as reimbursement for bond posted for her brother, Giacomo Restivo, in November 1949: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SOUTHWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1494) for the relief of the Southwest Research Institute.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Southwest Research Institute of San Antonio, Tex., the sum of \$8,200.84. Payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the Southwest Research Institute against the United States for compensation for certain research work performed by the Institute for which the Institute believed it was to be compensated by the United States under contract H-76 or under an amendment thereto; but for which compensation has been denied by the United States: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 3, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALLISON B. CLEMENS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1536) for the relief of Allison B. Clemens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to

pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Allison B. Clemens, of Stoneham, Mass., the sum of \$5,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Allison B. Clemens against the United States arising out of national service life insurance issued to her husband, the late William J. Clemens, who designated the said Allison B. Clemens as the beneficiary of such insurance; *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after the word "of" insert "any and all."

Page 2, lines 1 and 2, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COL. ADOLPH B. MILLER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1575) for the relief of Col. Adolph B. Miller. There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Col. Adolph B. Miller (United States Marine Corps, retired), Los Angeles, Calif., the sum of \$631.87. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Adolph B. Miller against the United States for reimbursement to him of expenses incurred in the successful prosecution in the Court of Claims of his claim against the United States for wrongfully withholding a portion of his retired pay: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 2, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRED G. NAGLE CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1667) for the relief of Fred G. Nagle Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized

and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$6,727.50 to Fred G. Nagle Co., of Detroit, Mich., in full settlement of all claims against the United States. Such sum represents the payment of rent due from the United States Post Office Department from April 1942 to June 1944, both months inclusive in space located at Grand Park Avenue Station, Detroit, Mich.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FREDERICK REDMOND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1672) for the relief of Frederick Redmond.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to the legal guardian of Frederick Redmond, New York, N. Y., the sum of \$15,000 in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for the personal injuries and all expenses incidental thereto of the said Frederick Redmond sustained as a result of an accident involving a United States mail truck in New York, N. Y., on March 16, 1945. This claim is not cognizable under the Tort Claims Act: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That, notwithstanding the provisions of title 28, United States Code, section 2680, jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Frederick Redmond, an infant, and Ruth Redmond, his mother and natural guardian, Staten Island, Richmond, N. Y., against the United States on account of personal injuries sustained allegedly as a result of the negligence of a driver of a United States mail truck.

"Sec. 2. Notwithstanding any statute of limitations or lapse of time, suit upon such claims may be instituted within any time of 1 year of the enactment of this act. In any such suit brought pursuant to this act, proceedings shall be had and the liability, if any, of the United States shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of law applicable in the case of tort claims against the United States (title 28, U. S. C., sec. 1346 (b)): *Provided, however*, That nothing in this act does or shall constitute an admission of liability on the part of the United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BERNHARD F. ELMERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1673) for the relief of Bernhard F. Elmers.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Bernhard F. Elmers, of Staten Island, N. Y., the sum of \$10,000, in full satisfaction of all claims of the said Bernhard F. Elmers against the United States arising out of his personal injury on July 8, 1947, when he was assaulted and robbed by two men while he was employed as a civilian employee of the Army Exchange Service, to wit, a junior auditor, serving with the United States Army in Germany: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. KATHRYN H. WALLACE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1679) for the relief of Mrs. Kathryn H. Wallace.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$18,607.13 to Mrs. Kathryn H. Wallace, of Columbia, S. C., widow and sole beneficiary of the estate of the late Charles A. Wallace, in full settlement of all claims against the United States, representing a refund of income taxes collected from the late Charles A. Wallace on March 26, June 17, September 16, and December 15, 1942, and January 30, 1943, by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, all of which taxes are being wrongfully and erroneously withheld.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 13, strike the period and insert: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE S. RIDNER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1689) for the relief of George S. Ridner.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to George S. Ridner, of Newark, N. J., the sum of \$5,000, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for his erroneous arrest in February 1921, and his subsequent conviction and loss of employment.

SEC. 2. No part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EVELYN ALBI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1693) for the relief of Evelyn Albi.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Evelyn Albi, of 711 Elizabeth Street, Denver, Colo., the sum of \$500. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of said Evelyn Albi against the Government of the United States, in connection with the \$500 departure bond posted by the said Evelyn Albi on behalf of Elvira Bartolin on November 17, 1952: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. MARY A. SANSONE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1724) for the relief of Mrs. Mary A. Sansone.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500 to Mrs. Mary A. Sansone, of 489 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., in full settlement of all claims against the United States as reimbursement for bond posted for her husband, Zaccaria Sansone: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof

shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CIRO PICARDI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1725) for the relief of Ciro Picardi.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ciro Picardi, of 332 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., the sum of \$1,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of Ciro Picardi against the United States for refund of the amount which he posted as cash bond in the case of Dominic Cacace alias Dominic DeRosa, an alien (file No. 0300-5851), who was deported.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 11, insert: "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PASQUALE GENTILE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1732) for the relief of Pasquale Gentile.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500 to Pasquale Gentile, of 62 Summit Street, Brooklyn 31, N. Y., in full settlement of all claims against the United States as a refund for the amount which he posted as cash bond in the case of Teresa Acquafreddo, now Manzella, an alien (file No. 0300-373425): *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 11, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PHILIP COOPERMAN ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1733) for the relief of Philip Cooperman, Aron Shriro, and Samuel Stackman.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purpose of determining the individual liability for income taxes for the taxable year 1951 of Philip Cooperman, Aron Shriro, and Samuel Stackman, the elections of said Philip Cooperman, Aron Shriro, and Samuel Stackman, sole stockholders of Queens Syndicate, Inc., which was liquidated pursuant to a plan of complete liquidation adopted on the 1st day of September 1951, to have the benefits of section 112 (b) (7) (A) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be considered to have been filed within 30 days after the date of adoption of such plan, such benefits having been denied because the mailing of such election was delayed, without negligence or fault on the part of such stockholders, until after the 30th day following the adoption of such plan.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 11, insert "of 1939."

Page 2, line 3, strike out "election" and insert "elections".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SIGFRIED OLSEN SHIPPING CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1772) for the relief of Sigfried Olsen Shipping Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$46,136.62 to Sigfried Olsen Shipping Co., of San Francisco, Calif. Such sum represents losses on contracts No. W-35077, R-27745-A, entered into the 17th day of February 1941, between the United States by B. F. Burdick, General Purchasing Officer of the Panama Canal, and Sigfried Olsen, an individual trading as Sigfried Olsen Shipping Co.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBERT B. COOPER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1804) for the relief of Robert B. Cooper.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Robert B. Cooper, Morro Bay, Calif., the sum of \$75,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Robert B.

Cooper against the United States arising out of personal injuries inflicted upon him by an officer of the United States Navy on March 15, 1944, while said Robert B. Cooper was serving as a conductor on train No. 75 of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$10,000."

Page 2, line 2, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OATHER S. HALL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1831) for the relief of Oather S. Hall.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Oather S. Hall, Clarksville, Ark., is hereby relieved of all liability to pay to the United States the sum of \$1,270.45 and any interest accrued thereon. Such sum represents the unpaid balance of a loan secured by a Farmers' Home Administration mortgage (dated February 20, 1951) which, through the negligence of the clerk of the local circuit court, was never signed by the borrower. The borrower subsequently sold the livestock, which constituted security under the mortgage, and left the United States; and the said Oather S. Hall has been held financially liable for such sum because the mortgage was executed by the Farmers' Home Administration in Johnson County, Ark., while he was serving as Farmers' Home Administration county supervisor for that county.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. JOHN WILLIAM BRENNAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1863) for the relief of Mrs. John William Brennan.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the late John William Brennan, Sr. (Veterans' Administration claim No. XC-813491), who died on September 15, 1952, shall be held and considered to have had in effect at the time of his death United States Government life insurance in the amount of \$10,000, and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall pay such insurance to Mrs. John William Brennan, widow of the said John William Brennan, Sr.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$4,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. LIDIE KAMMAUF

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1864) for the relief of Mrs. Lidie Kammauf.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Lidie Kammauf, Camden, N. J., the sum of \$10,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Mrs. Lidie Kammauf against the United States arising out of an accident occurring on July 6, 1940, off Cape May, N. J., when a Navy seaplane which was taking off collided with a boat in which she was a passenger: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 3, strike out all of page 1 and down to and including line 8 on page 2, and insert:

"That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the judicial district of New Jersey to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Mrs. Lidie Kammauf, Gloucester City, N. J., against the United States for personal injuries sustained by her in July 1940, off Cape May, N. J., when a Navy seaplane which was taking off collided with a boat in which she was a passenger.

"SEC. 2. Suit upon such claims may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the date of enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations. Proceedings for the determination of such claims, appeals therefrom, and payment of any judgments thereon, shall be in the same manner as in cases over which such court has jurisdiction upon section 1346 (b) of title 28 of the United States Code. Nothing in this act shall be construed as an implication of liability on the part of the United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JACK CARPENTER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1884) for the relief of Jack Carpenter.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Jack Carpenter, Milwaukee, Wis., the sum of \$85. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Jack Carpenter against the United States for reimbursement of the amount which he paid Bruce J. Walthers in settlement of a judgment which the said Bruce J. Walthers recovered against him

for damages arising out of a collision which occurred on March 24, 1951, in Milwaukee, Wis., and involved a vehicle operated by the said Bruce J. Walthers, and a vehicle owned by the United States and operated by the said Jack Carpenter as an employee in the field service of the Post Office Department: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 6, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUGUST J. STRIGGA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2046) for the relief of August J. Strigga.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to August J. Strigga, of Kodiak, Alaska, the sum of \$801.50, in full settlement of all claims against the United States and as a gratuity for loss of annuity payments from July 1, 1952, through October 15, 1952, due to delay in adjudication of his optional retirement application: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. BLANCHE HOUSER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2049) for the relief of Mrs. Blanche Houser.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 15 and 20, inclusive, of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act are hereby waived in favor of Mrs. Blanche Houser, Kenton, Ohio, and her claim for compensation for the death of her husband, John Houser, a former employee of the Civil Works Administration who died on June 19, 1947, shall be acted upon under the remaining provisions of such act if she files such claim with the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Department of Labor, within 6 months after the date of the enactment of this act. No benefits shall accrue by reason of the enactment of this act for any period prior to the date of its enactment.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SEYMOUR ROBERTSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2116) for the relief of Seymour Robertson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Seymour Robertson, of Pearl River, N. Y., the sum of \$1,269.01. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Seymour Robertson against the United States for loss of compensation incurred by him between April 21, 1944, and November 27, 1944, the period during which he was denied the opportunity to perform service in the field service of the Post Office Department following his discharge from the United States Navy: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARLIE SYLVESTER CORRELL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2267) for the relief of Charlie Sylvester Correll.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charlie Sylvester Correll, the sum of \$9,107, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for time lost from work, medical and other expenses incident thereto, sustained on or about February 14, 1943, as a result of a collision on Highway 466, approximately 23 miles northwest of Barstow, Calif., between the automobile in which was riding and an Army transport truck owned by the United States Government, said truck was transporting an airplane: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRUCK & AXLE MANUFACTURING CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2269) for the relief of Truck & Axle Manufacturing Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$52,248.47 to Truck & Axle Manufacturing Co., of Oakland, Calif., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for losses sustained as the result of carrying out five contracts for the repair of certain motor vehicles for the Benicia Arsenal, Ordnance Corps, Department of the Army: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$52,248.47", and insert in lieu thereof "\$34,555.72".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IRMGARD S. KING

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2346) for the relief of Irmgard S. King.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 15 to 20, inclusive, of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act are hereby waived in favor of Irmgard S. King, of Colton, Calif., and her claim for compensation benefits by reason of the act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C., secs. 797, 797a), arising out of the death of her husband, who died on November 3, 1948, while serving on active duty as an officer of the United States Air Force, shall be acted upon under the remaining provisions of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act if she files such claim with the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Department of Labor, within 6 months after the date of enactment of this act. No benefits shall accrue by reason of the enactment of this act for any period prior to the date of its enactment.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBERT M. DECKARD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2347) for the relief of Robert M. Deckard.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Robert M. Deckard, of San Bernardino, Calif., the sum of \$1,700.50. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Robert M. Deckard against the United States arising by reason of the loss of personal property sustained by him in a fire which totally destroyed the quarters occupied by him at the FEAMCOM Airbase, Japan; *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding.

Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$1,700.50" and insert "\$1,540.50."

Page 2, line 1, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARTIN WUNDERLICH CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2654) for the relief of the Martin Wunderlich Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Martin Wunderlich Co., a partnership, of Omaha, Nebr., the sum of \$111,539.59. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of such company against the United States arising out of such company's contract with the Bureau of Reclamation, dated March 14, 1938, for the construction of the Vallecito Dam on the Pine River, Colo.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JUNE SMITH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2717) for the relief of June Smith.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,400 to June Smith whose leg was injured when struck by United States Navy vehicle No. 18970 while crossing the street on August 1, 1945, at Burton Station, Princess Anne County, Va. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of such accident (this claim is not cognizable under the Federal Tort Claims Act): *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN H. PARKER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2747) for the relief of John H. Parker.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) for the purpose of determining the seniority rights and rate of compensation of John H. Parker, substitute carrier in the Fort Smith, Ark., post office, the said John H. Parker shall be held to have been appointed to such position as of the earliest date, in 1943, on which an eligible standing lower on the same list of eligibles on which appeared the name of the said John H. Parker received a probational appointment therefrom. At the time his name was reached on such eligible list, the said John H. Parker was serving in the Merchant Marine Cadet Corps, and he was erroneously informed by a responsible employee of the Civil Service Commission that he could not be appointed from such eligible list at such time because his service in such corps was considered military service.

(b) The said John H. Parker shall not be entitled to any compensation for any period prior to the date of enactment of this Act by reason of the enactment of this Act.

(c) No regular employee in the postal field service shall be reduced to substitute status by reason of enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KNOX CORP., OF THOMSON, GA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2904) for the relief of the Knox Corp., of Thomson, Ga.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Knox Corp., Thomson, Ga., the sum of \$7,809, in full payment of all claims of the said corporation against the United States for refund of commitment fees paid by the corporation to the Federal National Mortgage Association in 1954 in connection with the Booker T. Washington and Fairhaven Homes projects under section 213 of the National Housing Act. No part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WALTER E. DURHAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2951) for the relief of Walter E. Durham.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Walter E. Durham, Santa Monica, Calif., the sum of \$9,746.67. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the

said Walter E. Durham against the United States for additional detention benefits under the act entitled "An act to provide benefits for the injury, disability, death, or enemy detention of employees of contractors with the United States, and for other purposes," approved December 2, 1942, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1701-1717), and for additional payments under section 4 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended (50 App. U. S. C., sec. 2003 (a)), computed on the basis of an alleged contract of employment between the said Walter E. Durham and a contractor with the United States calling for an increase in wages to \$250 per month, subsistence of \$70 per month, and bonus of \$45 per month, to be effective January 1, 1942, which claims have been denied on the ground that such contract was not in effect at the time he was taken prisoner by the Japanese. The said Walter E. Durham has been paid benefits computed on the basis of a contract calling for wages of \$150 per month only: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EDWINA L. LINCOLN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2963) for the relief of Edwina L. Lincoln, widow of W. Irving Lincoln.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Edwina L. Lincoln, widow of W. Irving Lincoln, the sum of \$5,000, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for the loss of the spring-water business owned by the late W. Irving Lincoln situated on Mount Blue in Hingham, Mass., and known as the Mount Blue Spring Water Co., as a result of the construction and operation of the United States naval ammunition depot, Hingham Annex, on land upon which such business was located, compensation having been received by the said W. Irving Lincoln for the loss of such land but not for the loss of such business: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE BUNGE CORP.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3126) for the relief of the Bunge Corp.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be recom-

mitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

WILLIAM BADINELLI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3283) for the relief of William Badinelli.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That William Badinelli, Bronx, N. Y., is relieved of all liability to refund to the United States the sum of \$5,707.34. Such sum represents a shortage in the accounts of the post exchange on the United States Army transport *Willard A. Holbrook*, not the result of fraud or dishonesty, for which the said William Badinelli (who was serving aboard the vessel as administrative officer and special disbursing agent between July 22, 1948, and November 18, 1949, when the shortage occurred) has been held by the Army to be pecuniarily liable. In the audit and settlement of the accounts of any certifying or disbursing officer of the United States, full credit shall be given for the amount for which liability is relieved by this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. FREDERIC S. SCHLEGER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3288) for the relief of Dr. Frederic S. Schleger.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Dr. Frederic S. Schleger, New York, N. Y., the sum of \$2,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Dr. Frederic S. Schleger against the United States for compensation for the loss of his aircraft (an 85 Luscombe, registration No. N1661K), which was totally destroyed at Miller Field, Staten Island, N. Y., on March 8, 1952, when it crashed while being flown on a flight mission of the Civil Air Patrol (New York City group): *Provided*, that no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percentum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment.

Page 2, line 3, strike out "in excess of 10 per centum thereof."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LILLIAN SCHLOSSBERG

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3440) for the relief of Lillian Schlossberg.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$15,000 to Mrs. Lillian Schlossberg, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained as a result of an accident involving a United States Army vehicle No. 165460, driven by Lt. Burl J. Brewington, of Fort Jay Army Base, on December 8, 1945, at the intersection of Canal Street and West Broadway, New York, N. Y.; the operator of such vehicle was not acting within the scope of his employment: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid, delivered, to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

J. A. ROSS & CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3468) for the relief of J. A. Ross & Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to J. A. Ross & Co., of Chicago, Ill., the sum of \$34,624.64, in full satisfaction of all claims of such company against the United States for compensation for the 12,683.02 cubic yards of compacted base-course material which such company actually used in carrying out its obligations under contract entered into between such company and the United States on September 14, 1943, but for which no compensation was received by such company, compensation having been denied by the United States Court of Claims in an opinion rendered on October 6, 1953, on the ground that the base-course material was provided for in such contract and that said company failed to register any protest when required by the United States to use such additional amount of base-course material: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this act, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

E. B. KAISER CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3679) for the relief of the E. B. Kaiser Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to

pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the E. B. Kaiser Co. of Chicago, Ill., the sum of \$40,722.50. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said E. B. Kaiser Co. against the United States for compensation for additional work done in connection with the performance of subcontract No. 27-42 under contract No. W559 eng-5949: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAUL LEVITT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3687) for the relief of Paul Levitt.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Paul Levitt, of Boston, Mass., the sum of \$381.55. Such sum represents reimbursement to the said Paul Levitt for paying out of his own funds a judgment rendered against him in the courts of the State of Massachusetts, arising out of an accident occurring on July 26, 1954, when the said Paul Levitt was operating a Government vehicle in the course of his duties as an employee of the Post Office Department: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JULIUS KLEIN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3723) for the relief of Julius Klein.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Maj. Gen. Julius Klein, Illinois National Guard (retired) (Army service No. O327822), of Chicago, Ill., be, and he hereby is, relieved of all liability to refund to the United States armory drill and administrative function pay in the sum of \$2,204.76 paid to him for services as colonel, Quartermaster Corps, 623d Quartermaster Group, Illinois National Guard, during the period from February 16, 1948, to November 9, 1949. In the audit and settlement of the accounts of any certifying or disbursing officer of the United States, full credit shall be given for the amount for which liability is relieved by this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HELMUTH S. HEYL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3921) for the relief of Helmuth S. Heyl.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be recommended to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Z. A. HARDEE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4159) for the relief of Z. A. Hardee.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Z. A. Hardee, Enfield, N. C., the sum of \$3,973.45, plus interest on \$1,569.26 from March 15, 1946, on \$1,662.37 from March 15, 1947, on \$479.62 from March 15, 1948, and on \$262.20 from March 15, 1949, at the rate of 6 percent per annum to the date of payment hereunder. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Z. A. Hardee against the United States for refund of certain income-tax overpayments made by him, on June 28, 1950, for the years 1945 through 1948. The claim of the said Z. A. Hardee for such refund was rejected on the ground that it was filed 2 days after the expiration of the statutory period for filing such claims, despite the fact that his failure to file within such period was solely the result of erroneous information furnished him by officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

W. C. SHEPHERD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4230) for the relief of W. C. Shepherd, trading as W. C. Shepherd Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to W. C. Shepherd, trading as W. C. Shepherd Co., Atlanta, Ga., the sum of \$102,958.07. The payment of such sum (1) shall be in full settlement of all claims of such company against the United States for losses or damages incurred under contract numbered W-257-eng-2286, dated April 22, 1943, with the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, for the construction of the Cumberland Oil Field protective levees, and (2) represents the payment of the difference between the damages of \$214,253.88 actually incurred by the company, as found by the United States Court of Claims in its decision in the case of W. C.

Shepherd, trading as W. C. Shepherd Co. against the United States, filed July 13, 1953, and the amount of \$111,295.81 allowed such company by the court, the court having held that the company's recovery was limited by a release which it had executed shortly after the completion of the work: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated by this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4336) for the relief of the First National Bank of Birmingham, Ala.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the First National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., the sum of \$12,042.30. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of such bank against the United States for repayment of sums which it loaned in 1950 to the Alabama Aero-Mechanic Institute, Division of Airplane Engineers, taking as security for the loans an assignment of certain contract claims of such institute against the Veterans' Administration. The Veterans' Administration, discovering in 1951 that such institute (without the knowledge of the bank) had been guilty of fraud under the contract, refused to pay such claims to the bank and instead offset the amount of such claims against the penalties which were imposed upon such institute by reason of such fraud: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$12,042.30" and insert "\$6,021.15."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ERNEST C. ST. ONGE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4535) for the relief of Ernest C. St. Onge.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not

otherwise appropriated, to Ernest C. St. Onge, of Springfield, Mass., the sum of \$100. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Ernest C. St. Onge against the United States arising from the fact that he was required to settle a claim for damages in the amount of \$100, which claim arose from a collision on March 24, 1953, in which a private automobile was damaged by a United States Post Office Department truck being operated by him on official business: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. JENNIE B. PRESCOTT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4730) for the relief of Mrs. Jennie B. Prescott.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the 1-year time limitation upon the filing of applications for waiver of premiums contained in the last proviso of the fourth sentence of section 602 (n) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 is hereby waived with respect to any application for waiver of premiums on national service life insurance policy numbered N-17603908 (issued on the life of Herbert E. Prescott, Veterans' Administration claim numbered XC-9016903) filed by Mrs. Jennie B. Prescott within the 1-year period which begins on the date of enactment of this act. Any payments made pursuant to such application shall be paid from the national service life insurance appropriation.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RALPH LANDOLFI

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1288) for the relief of Ralph Landolfi.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the 1-year limitation of time contained in the first proviso of section 303 (d) (1) of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act Amendments of 1949 (63 Stat. 867) is hereby waived in favor of Ralph Landolfi, East Orange, N. J., with respect to his claim for compensation under the provisions of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act for injuries alleged to have been sustained on June 17, 1949, while in the performance of his duties as acting assistant superintendent at the United States post office, Roseville Station, Newark, N. J., if he files a claim for such compensation with the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Department of Labor, within 60 days after the date of the enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "this" and insert "his."

Page 1, line 9, after "injuries" insert "alleged to have been."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHARLES C. LEWIS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2753) for the relief of Charles C. Lewis.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Charles C. Lewis, of Fullerton, Calif., is relieved of all liability to pay to the United States the sum of \$1,168.50, representing the amount of the hospital bill which he incurred while a patient at the United States Army Hospital in Bremerhaven, Germany, between August 27, 1952, and November 17, 1952. The said Charles C. Lewis, who was injured in an automobile accident in Germany on August 18, 1952, has been held liable to pay such bill notwithstanding the fact that he entered the hospital in reliance upon the assurances of consular officials and Army officers that he was entitled to hospitalization without cost as a veteran of World War II: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANZ KRUDEWIG

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3673) for the relief of Franz Krudewig.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to pay to Franz Krudewig, Chicago, Ill., out of the account established to accommodate the property received pursuant to the vesting order No. 13622 issued by the Attorney General on August 3, 1949, the sum of \$1,431.72. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of Franz Krudewig against the United States on account of the vesting of 50 shares of the common stock of the Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Co., Wilmington, Del., by the Attorney General as property in which an interest was held by a German national: *Provided*, That no part of the amount paid to Franz Krudewig under authority of this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEY CERTAIN PROPERTY TO TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, ACWORTH, GA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1544) to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States situated in Cobb County, Ga., to the trustees of the Methodist Church, Acworth, Ga.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Army shall convey, to the trustees of the Methodist Church, Acworth, Ga., all right, title, and interest, of the United States in and to the real property located in Cobb County, Ga., containing 7.423 acres, more or less, and more particularly described in section 2 of this act, upon the payment by such trustees to such Secretary of an amount equal to the fair market value of such real property as determined by such Secretary.

Sec. 2. The real property referred to in the first section of this act is more particularly described as follows:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot No. 44 of the 20th district and second section of Cobb County, Ga., more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at an iron-stake corner located at the intersection of the westerly side of Collins Drive with the southeasterly side of State Highway No. 92 and running thence south 00 degrees 52 minutes west along the west side of said Collins Drive a distance of 610.4 feet to an iron stake; thence south 69 degrees 37 minutes west a distance of 9,990.0 feet to the east side of State Highway No. 92; thence in an easterly and northeasterly direction following the curvature of the right-of-way of said State Highway No. 92 a distance of 1,381.5 feet to the point of beginning.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADMISSION TO UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN SPOUSES AND MINOR CHILDREN

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 133) for the relief of certain spouses and minor children of citizens of the United States.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the persons hereinafter named may be issued visas and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if they are found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act, under such conditions and controls which the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, may deem necessary to impose: *Provided,* That suitable and proper bonds or undertakings, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act:

Takashi Akizuki, Lino Anselmo, Charlotte E. T. Bachstett, Rosa C. Baldisseri, Friederike Barker, Sachiko S. Barone, Toshi S. Bergano, Alice B. Burgess, Andrea Canzoneri, Dante Cecchi, Nugun Oy Chan, Hung Mie Chau, May Ngor Wong Chin, Helen G. Cokenos, Kine F. Cutner, Luigi D'Acunto, Christina M. Davis, Mitsuko T. Evans, Skaidrite I. Glazers, Johanna F. Harvey, Isolde Hays, Christine C. Holden, Ingrid Klingelhoef, Marguerite A. Krukowski, Alexander Laub, Bo Har Lee, Pui Sim Lee, Chiyo Matsuda Lin, Teresa Mangialardo, Rosa I. Matrisciano,

Hannah Moore, Jeanne Moss, Frosine K. Nichols, Chiyo Y. Oswalt, Eleni H. Pappas, Kayoko U. Parker, Charlotte G. Perer, Nada Prodanic, Stanislas L. Roth, Carmen T. de Salorio, Bow Sin Siu, Leslie C. Slater, Milena P. Sviricic, Yoshiko I. Szymanski, Ivan Tarabas, Agnes Tarnawskyj, Tomiko Telowicz, Margot S. Tijerina, Shigeko S. You, Yaeko T. Young,

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 21, after "Young," insert the following: "Walter Abisch, Argyrios D. Argiriadis, Helen C. Ball, Janos Bornemisza, Adelaide D. Bullian, Mitsuko S. Cua, Gisela G. M. Dearborn, Sumie Y. Dodson, Antonio Esposito, Maria M. Felipe, Fujie W. French, Edwarda K. R. Holcman, Ineko N. Johannes, Sumii G. Jackson, Yoshiko O. Kirby, Toyoko S. Larsen, Inge Laurin, Pietro Mancini, King Oi Ng, Maria Pladis, Franz Oswald, Franz B. Pichotta, Chisako H. Rhodes, Anna M. E. Rooker, Patricia A. Sharp, Katerina Simic, Toner S. Stacy, Barbara K. W. Stallings, Sonja Tobler, and Wun Soong Wong."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GRANTING STATUS OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 89) approving the granting of the status of permanent resident to certain aliens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress approves the granting of the status of permanent residence in the case of each alien hereinafter named, in which case the Attorney General has determined that such alien is qualified under the provisions of section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended (67 Stat. 403; 68 Stat. 1044):

A-5977417, Arashiro, Seishun.
A-6154841, Arashiro, Aiko.
A-6154839, Miyamoto, Yuriko.
A-6154840, Yatomi, Akiyo.
A-7421677, Bak, Jozef.
A-7445928, Bjelopetrovich, Mirko Mihailo.
0300-399014, Bursich, Paul.
A-9127241, Chan, Hing.
0300-469942, Chang, Ka Hung.
A-10137543, Chang, Kien-Hui.
A-6026393, Chang, Nelson.
A-7078193, Chang, Helen.
A-6026124, Chang, Ting Chen also known as Robert Ting Chen Chang.
A-6522839, Chang, Meng-Tse also known as Mildred Meng-Tee Chang.
A-8944916, Chang, Yih Yeh Chun.
A-8944919, Chang, Chih Hing.
A-8944920, Chang, Chih An.
A-8944918, Chang, Chih Kwang.
A-6967553, Chao, Shih Chieh.
A-88881201, Chen, Ah Yeng.
A-7299375, Chen, David Tsu Yu.
A-8103737, Chen, Hsiao Jen.
A-3783283, Chen, Hup Ching.
A-8894864, Chen, Kwan-Lin.
A-6851576, Chen, Ming Mao.
A-6967264, Chen, Frances Hsien-Cheng.
A-10076891, Chen, Shih-Chuan.
A-8870232, Chen, Yvonne or Tze-Ming Chen.
A-7071965, Cheng, Man Yun (Sister Marie Alphonse Cheng).
V-279791, Cheng, Meng Lin (May).
A-7295491, Cheng, Min-Kee Wong.

A-7133266, Cheng, Min-Pi (Sister Mary Girard Cheng).

A-3768973, Cheng, Sally.

A-6851581, Cheng, Steve Chung, formerly Sho Chung Cheng.

A-6916525, Cheng, Wu Su or Agnes Su Cheng Wu, known as Sister Joseph Wu.

A-9574856, Chiang, Tak or Tek Chong.

A-7286966, Chien, Ching-Wen.

A-8870672, Chien, Stella Le.

A-10173559, Chien, Kuang Yuh Hsu, also known as Mabel H. Chien.

A-8938333, Chien, Yun Nan.

A-8938334, Chien, (Yang) Han Pao.

A-4896380, Chin, Walter.

A-10024868, Ching, Cheong.

V-1183449, Chiu, Frank Teh Pei.

A-6986501, Chou, Ye Tsang.

A-6442557, Chow, Yukon.

A-9705250, Choy, Yee or Choy Yee.

A-10016318, Chu, Daniel.

A-6843405, Chu, Doreen Chen-Yin.

A-7491858, Chung, An-Min.

A-6958555, Chung, Tsu-Shan Mei.

A-7296210, Chung, Wing-Kee or Wilkie John Wing-Kee Chung.

A-9825068, Cyrkler, George, also known as Jerzy Cyrkler.

A-7886463, Erbes, Edward Henryk.

A-6315974, Fah, Chu Kun.

A-6851548, Fei, John Ching-Han.

A-9509848, Fong, Kuo Ah.

A-7424927, Frey, Andrea, also known as Andrea Clara Ilona Frey.

A-6662092, Fridman, Miriam Rughla (nee Miriam Ruchla Dutkiewicz), also known as Miriam Fridman or M. Fridman.

A-6672161, Froland, Natalia.

A-10141565, Goh, May Chang.

A-8874432, Grismanauskas, Juozas.

A-9825034, Grzegorzewicz, Ryszard Michal.

A-7053508, Havelka, Milada.

A-10143628, Ho, Teh Yung.

A-8154247, Hsieh, Lucy Tsi-Sheng Yang.

A-7396907, Hsiung, Yuh Hwa.

0300-338285, Hsu, Grace Yi or Grace Yi Shang also known as Mrs. Cheng-Chih Liu.

0300-460543, Hsu, Leon Jih-Hung.

A-7350938, Hsu, Yuen Chen.

A-6694149, Huang, Lucy.

A-8830842, Ilves, Eduard.

A-8330841, Ilves, Elvin Marie.

A-8825725, Ilves, Villem.

A-8825726, Ilves, Alide.

A-8825727, Ilves, Helgi.

A-8825728, Ilves, Eve.

A-8091828, Javalids, Roberts Gustav.

T-1499063, Ju, Frederick Dsuin.

A-7365682, Koudsi, George Shukri.

A-8825721, Kalme, Ascold.

A-10077409, Klenovscheg, Adolfo.

A-9764852, Kobielski, Wilhelm or William.

A-9764851, Kogielski, Helena or Helen.

A-10141527, Koczi, Elizabeth.

A-6849451, Koo, Karlson, Lung-sheng.

A-6851534, Chen (Koo), Rosalyn Chin-Ming.

A-7830791, Kosmider, Alina Boleslaw.

A-7865121, Kraut, Elias Z.

A-10066434, Kraut, Chawa.

A-10066435, Kraut, Moses.

A-7125703, Krol, Kazimierz, Jacob.

A-9758454, Krutow, Wladyslaw Bronislaw.

A-8874434, Kublickas, Lionginas.

0300-462260, Kuo, Joan formerly Feng Ying Hsu.

A-6197692, Kuo, Hsiao-Lan.

0200-86579, Kuo, Hsiao-Meinee Yen.

A-7450938, Kupiszewski, Aleksander.

A-10087303, Kwei, Rose Chung-Mei Lu.

A-10035449, Kwiatkowski, Leopold alias Leopold Gryf, Tadeusz Witczak or Leopold Kwistowski.

A-10130747, Kwok, Grace Tsien-Hong Wong.

A-7966397, Lal, Nancy Tseng-Hsin.

A-7274450, Lam, Yat Chang also known as Ming Lam also known as Yuen Chiu Lam.

A-10141628, Lee, Chien-Yuan or George Chien-Yuan Lee.

- A-10088690, Lee, Dorothy (nee Dorothy Keng-Pin Chuan).
 A-8189302, Lee, Ginfa.
 A-8189611, Lee, Tse Yin.
 A-10089266, Lee, Hon Kwong.
 A-9771460, Lee, Koon Yung.
 A-9799245, Lee, Kwai.
 A-8938319, Lee, Wan or Tommy Lee.
 A-8922651, Lee, William also known as Lee, Wei Lin.
 A-6095435, Lee, Yung.
 A-6094862, Lee, Violet Chen.
 A-6095450, Lee, David (Yu-Chi Lee).
 A-8956398, Leong, Ling also known as Liang, Ling.
 A-1686215, Li, Jean Teh-Ching now Jean Teh-Ching Li Quan.
 A-6967693, Li, Margaret Yung.
 0300-434020, Li, Yang.
 A-6263743, Liang, Chung Liang.
 A-10149190, Lin (Ling), Chiun Tong.
 A-9508422, Lobanov, Alexander Feodorovitch.
 A-6851326, Loh, Leslie Tsing.
 A-9764923, Lorent, Marian Szczepan.
 A-7289349, Lowe, Charles Mao Tsu.
 A-7985188, Liu, Fang Yun (Sister Leonita Liu).
 A-7241246, Liu, Irene En-Hwa.
 A-6851371, Liu, Po Tsan.
 A-8922583, Liu, Te-Tseng.
 A-8922586, Liu, Yvonne Sze-Ying.
 A-8922585, Liu, Edward Sze-Yi.
 A-8922584, Liu, Suzanna Sze-Hsun.
 A-8955782, Lowe, Kingway Hsi-Ku.
 0300-439744, Lum, Fook also known as Lum Fook.
 A-9825109, Malina, Kazimierz.
 A-7133232, Mao, Shun Chen (Sister Lucia Mao).
 A-7805888, Negrin, Vitalis.
 A-7821110, Novacek, Zore.
 A-7821111, Novacek, Daniela.
 A-7118791, Owyang, Siao Tsen (Sister Joseph Ignatius).
 A-7389481, Pao, Richard Hsien Feng.
 A-8874433, Paulauskas, Edmundas.
 A-6851408, Peng, Kan Chen.
 A-7952753, Perl, Benjamin.
 V-461137, Perl, Lily (nee Gross).
 A-9518782, Ping, Woo.
 A-10135864, Raudsepp, Voldemar.
 0300-422913, Rosenberg, Jen.
 A-7354753, Sha, Philip Shungtsse.
 A-10143088, Sha, Therese Kai Sun.
 A-10142995, Shen, Yung-Kung.
 A-10142996, Shen, Kuo Chung-Ying.
 V-905900, Shen, Tsung Lien.
 A-6161504, Shimabukuro, Shizuko Floria.
 A-6161505, Shimabukuro, Tatsuko Lolita.
 A-6161506, Shimabukuro, Minoru Victor.
 A-6161507, Shimabukuro, Mitsuaki Alexander.
 A-6161508, Shimabukuro, Ikuro Ignacio.
 A-10143791, Siao (Shaw), Chen Yung.
 A-7070309, Sieu, Yao Tsoong or Kenneth Tsoong-Sieu Yao.
 A-9825179, Smikala, Stanislaw or Stanley Smikala.
 A-8082676, Sow, Choy also known as Chong Soy also known as Choy Chung.
 0300-377998, Sperber, Pauline or Polla Sperber.
 A-7118725, Swen, Hwei-Lan.
 A-8885340, Tang, Hsiung Chung also known as Henry Chung Tang.
 A-8885339, Tang, I Ming.
 A-6848140, Tang, Yu Djang Mao.
 A-8091369, Trang, Kuan also known as Koun Dan, Kaun Tsang, or Chung Man.
 A-7865350, Tchen, Tche Tsing.
 A-6659883, Trigouboff, Alain Leo.
 A-6624866, Tsai, Shuh Tuh also known as Shuh Tuh Stephen Tsai.
 A-7274422, Tsang, Simon Tsai Li.
 A-7292432, Tsang, Tung.
 A-7354792, Tsow, San Hua or Robert Hua Tsow.
 A-6520564, Tung, Shao-Ling.
 A-6472690, Tversky, Avram Yankel.
 A-7874806, Tzincoca, Remus Petrup.
 A-9825035, Urbanek, Ignacy.
 A-10065803, Wang, Chi-Tao Lucie.
 A-7606578, Wang, Keng-E Chuan.
 A-7174553, Wang, Marina or Yi-Shen Wang.
 A-8189364, Wang, Shao-Kai.
 A-8189365, Wang, Wei-Cheng (Tao).
 A-8189363, Wang, Mimi Nien-Ren.
 A-6986519, Wang, Shih Yi.
 A-7274657, Wang, Chun Lien Chi.
 A-10031084, Wang, Tung Hsing.
 A-10143019, Wang, Thomas Yinsan (Yen-shan).
 A-7202741, Wei, Yuan also known as Wei Yuan alias William Yuan.
 A-7808036, Wideman, Irene Wachter.
 A-10130737, Wong, Shun Mi.
 A-4687570, Woo, James Ji-Tsung.
 A-8951076, Woo, Margie Wan-Chung.
 A-8951077, Woo, Daniel Du-Ning.
 A-8951078, Woo, Robert Du-An.
 A-8889922, Woo, Kenneth Kwan Wha or Kwan Wha Woo.
 A-6849420, Wu, Amy Chen.
 A-6967597, Wu, Li-Chun.
 A-6851710, Wu, Ning-Cau.
 A-7880617, Wu, Shu-Wie Hsu.
 A-10165178, Wu, Tien Wei.
 A-7354758, Yang, Alfred Chang-Ping.
 A-6851696, Yang, Iris Sing-Hua.
 A-10044761, Yenovkian, Leonora Levon.
 A-6403573, Yen, Chen-Hwa.
 A-6847984, Yen, Tan Ju Lu or Lu Tan-Ju.
 A-7992579, Yin, Henry Chung-Ching or Chung-Ching Yin.
 A-7456048, Yu, Ying-nien.
 A-6848391, Yuan, Grace Chen.
 A-2231845, Ajderian, Aram Stephen.
 A-2302600, Ajderian, Arshalous (nee Benglian).
 A-7041472, Ajderian, Sona.
 A-8227677, Balich, Nick, formerly Nikola Earulic.
 0300-475921, Bang, Pao Chien, also known as James Holmes Bang-Jenness.
 V-189760, Bay, Ancilla Jen-Lien Sung.
 A-5953045, Benvenuti, Alfredo.
 A-6505225, Biderman, Mendel.
 A-653971, Bok, Ah Hong.
 0300-398210, Bok, Ling.
 0300-391812, Caluzzi, Matilde, also known as Matilde Polk.
 A-6931602, Chacinski, Leon.
 A-10067933, Chan, Hing Kwan.
 A-7118659, Chang, Chao Wen, known as Sister Macaria Chao.
 A-6030229, Chiang, Chia-sun, also known as Carsun Chang.
 A-7190610, Chang, King Hing (Robert Li-Fu Chang).
 A-7991750, Chang, Kong Sun.
 A-7355376, Chang, Euo Liu.
 A-6629912, Chang, Richard I. Feng.
 A-6709866, Chang, Shao-Yuen.
 T-1957529, Chang, Zang Fei.
 A-8922611, Chao, Floria C. (nee Lu).
 A-3225662, Chee, Hoh Ling.
 A-8922652, Chen, Ming Yi (now Mrs. Ming Yi Lowe).
 A-7177721, Chen, Yu Yao also known as Timothy Chen.
 A-10135652, Chen, Pei-Lan Shen also known as Beulah Chen.
 A-8938327, Chen, Ven Ja.
 A-8087997, Chen, Cheng Chee also known as Ralph Chen.
 A-8087996, Cheng, Ning Chuan.
 A-7985278, Cheng, Tung.
 A-7190312, Cheng, Diana Wen-Yin (nee Young).
 E-036290, Chi, Su Shang.
 A-6849447, Chi, Wan Shang (Henry).
 A-6986576, Chiang, Betty Kuo-An also known as Betty Chiang (nee Chu Kuo-An).
 A-7295481, Chien, Eric Yee Jen.
 A-8091398, Ching, Chang Pao.
 A-7368985, Cohen, Elias Selim.
 A-8871209, Choung-Sum, Chuang or May Chuang Tai.
 A-799491, Chow, Tong.
 A-9132945, Choy, Henry.
 A-6848518, Chu, Chung Ming.
 A-7118720, Chu, Ling Lang (nee Ling Lang Lee).
 A-6379692, Chu, En-Lung.
 A-7274334, Chu, Si-Si.
 A-7960212, Chuh, Ming-Geh Yang.
 A-9743790, Chui, Bor Ngai.
 A-8001876, Csicsery-Ronay, Elizabeth Maria.
 0300-347299, Ding, Ngai Mei (nee Ngai Mei Wei).
 A-7274546, Ding-Jeen, Chiang or Ding-Jeen Chiang also known as Dean D. Chiang.
 A-6916540, En, Chao Ling known as Sister Johanna Chao.
 A-7263721, Fang, Elizabeth Lin.
 1300-133619, Fat, Ting Chin.
 A-10141611, Feng, Hsio-Min.
 A-6881733, Feng, James Shumin.
 A-9753688, Fong, Ho Chin.
 A-6702140, Fu, Feng Gia.
 A-7835200, Gih, Pauline also known as Whee Shuen Gih.
 A-8055368, Halpert, Jonas.
 E-088730, Halpert, Sarolta.
 E-088731, Halpert, Herman.
 0300-410500, Ho, Kwai.
 T-278564, Hsiao, Ching-Hsi.
 A-6148098, Hsien-Kwen, Shih or Samuel H. K. Shih.
 A-7897610, Mei-Yuan, Wong or Mary Mei-Yuan Shih.
 A-6881763, Hsu, Cheng-Ting.
 A-7263688, Hsu, Chia-Chien also known as William Chia-Chien Hsu.
 A-6851310, Hsu, Grace Yung-Sieu (nee Uliu, Yung-Sieu).
 A-6899386, Hsu, Chih Kia.
 A-6899387, Hsu, Sui Weh.
 0300-457740, Hsu, Angela.
 0300-457738, Hsu, Fern.
 0300-457739, Hsu, Margaret.
 0300-457741, Hsu, Toni.
 A-7126611, Huang, I-Shan (nee Hsu).
 A-7567784, Huang, Katherine Law.
 A-7005039, Huang, Mengchien also known as Mengchien Clarence Huang.
 0300-464388, Huang, Rowena also known as Shen-Ying Huang.
 A-7118705, Hui, Hu Wen known as Sister Engelberta Hu.
 A-7200114, Hwong, Lisa Lu alias Yu-hing Lu.
 A-5973419, Inamine, Seiho.
 A-7435713, Ing, Jr., Samuel W.
 A-8956608, Jen, Chieh Min.
 0300-474749, Jin, Kor Char also known as Paul K. C. Jin.
 A-6967545, Kao, Shou.
 A-7418226, Kong, Daniel.
 T-1499135, Ku, Nelson Jun also known as Nei Jun Ku.
 0300-457389, Kwai, Au.
 A-7354782, Kwang, Wing-Chow.
 T-958439, Kwok, Daisy Huan-Hsing.
 A-10076468, Lai, Han or Lai Han.
 A-7882497, Lau, Tung-Kwan or Tung-Chuen Liu alias Toni Lau.
 A-8958341, Lau, Wen Ngau.
 A-7376937, Lebovits, Fishel.
 A-7376938, Lebovits, Mihai.
 A-7078188, Lee, John Too-Hung also known as John H. Lee.
 0300-471092, Lee, Sam also known as Sang Lee or Lu Song.
 A-6624083, Lee, Shu-Chen (Helen).
 A-10066835, Leszczky, Jacob David.
 A-7209393, Leung, Dorothy Yui Dwaun.
 0200-102591, Leung, Edward Yan Wood.
 A-7118669, Leung, Tit-Fei.
 A-7263722, Li, Lai-Tong.
 A-8090704, Liang Hsi Huey alias Siegfried Liang.
 A-7135169, Liang, (Max) Ming-Tau.
 A-10035034, Lieberman, Chenocho.
 A-6855627, Liu, Chien.
 A-7830619, Liu, Ming Chuan.
 A-7456027, Lieu, Young-poon.
 A-7118824, Lowe, David Ming-Li.
 A-8955183, Lowe, Mary Chien or Mrs. Hsi Lu Lowe.
 A-9709783, Loy, Chu.
 A-6440396, Lubicz, Benjamin.

- A-6440397, Lubicz, Sara.
 A-7133273, Luh, Johnson Yang-Seng.
 A-7251845, Maholanyi, Katalyn (nee Moskovics).
 A-7223652, Mahshi, Yacoub Jamil.
 A-7224821, Margittai, Armin.
 A-7886667, Margittai, Irene.
 A-7274680, Miao, Calvin Wen-Tah.
 A-7399266, Miao, Angela Hsieh-Cheng (nee Wang).
 A-6743773, Ng, Fong Chy-Woon.
 A-7768678, Pan, En-Lin.
 A-6026148, Pan, Emma Tsen-Ho Liu.
 A-6848416, Pao, Yoh-Han.
 A-6414653, Pao, Helen Chung-Ying.
 A-8099941, Piip, Ants T.
 A-8101418, Piip, Leida K.
 T-2585034, Pszczolinski, Olgierd Heronim.
 A-7393989, Schwartz, Dezso.
 V-251910, Schwartz, Irene.
 0400-55828, Schwartz, Esther.
 A-7211004, Sen, Yu Fun.
 T-302676, Shah, Wong Wen.
 A-8211318, Shou-Lun, Kek also known as Tony Shou-Lun Keh.
 A-9684303, Sin, Chan.
 A-6962928, Solomon, Salim Sion.
 A-7194886, Sung, Nai Jung.
 A-7849989, Srodulski, Jan Marion also known as Jan Srodulski.
 A-7849524, Szilagyi, Dezso Andras.
 0300-167341, Tan, Pei Ying.
 A-10141554, Tang, Tze Chang.
 A-10141555, Tang, Nionetta Hsu Yen Hwa.
 A-10141566, Tang, Ming Han.
 A-10141557, Tang, Ming Woo.
 A-9123929, Taumi, August.
 A-7579396, Tom, Ging Cee.
 A-8938337, Tseng, Maurice Hsien-Pin.
 A-8938389, Tsung-Tzu, Chen or Theresa Tsung-Tzu Chen.
 A-10068238, Tui, Sai also known as Sai Tuang.
 A-6394805, Tung-Yue, Wang known as Tuno-Yue Wang.
 0300-474753, Vanags, Haralds.
 A-8091354, Wah, Ng Hing.
 E-33801, Wan, Fook Sin.
 0200-86437, Wang, Evelyn Hsi Tseng Liu.
 A-10136136, Wang, James Paul.
 A-7860205, Wang, Ping I also known as Alan Ping I Wang.
 A-7830613, Wang, Shu-Shin (William).
 A-6848054, Wang, Shyh.
 A-6628905, Wang, Yen-Ngen also known as James Yen-Ngen Wang.
 A-6973693, Wei, Francis Lian-Shen.
 A-6973673, Wei, Ignatius Chung-Sheng.
 A-8955551, Wei, Ying-Lan also known as Angela Ying Lan Wei.
 A-6760594, Wen, Theodore Yu-Cheng.
 A-7858832, Wisniewski, Stanislaw Mieczyslaw.
 T-278652, Wong, Kong Nee.
 A-7952757, Wong, Samuel Sun Hor.
 A-10141990, Wong Yin.
 A-6848151, Wu, Blanche Ching-Yi.
 A-7354761, Wu, Chi Ling.
 A-6848058, Wu, Theodore Yao-Joe.
 A-7393988, Wu, Chin-Hua Shih.
 A-7439024, Wu, William Ren-Kai.
 A-6669697, Yang, Andrew Tienkong.
 A-6589974, Yang, Chia Chih.
 A-7860067, Yang, Chung-Tao.
 T-1496554, Yang, David Yu-Min.
 0300-461344, Yang, Quincy.
 E-33862, Yeng, Chong also known as Chong S'ng-Tai.
 A-6848179, Yen, Tsi Chu.
 A-7355247, Ying, Wei-Ming also known as Paul Ing.
 0300-416581, Yllo, Axel.
 A-8091553, Young, Chow Fu or Chow Yong or Chow T'jou Yong.
 A-7860210, Young, Franklin.
 T-281692, Young, Lena Ye-Chwang Yin.
 V-1800882, Young, Paul Shih-Tsui.
 A-7860097, Yuan, Hwang also known as Henry Yuan Hwang.
 A-6848469, Yuan, Patricia Shirley.
 A-6847988, Yueh, Helen also known as Pan Wen Yueh.
 E-086127, Yuen, Choy.
 A-7120674, Yuen, Fong Soong also known as Samuel Soong Yuen Fong.
 A-6379041, Zen, E-An.
 A-10065663, Zhi, Loh Yau.
 A-9825064, Andrzejewski, Kazimierz also known as Chris Andrews.
 A-9825104, Bartnicki, Wieslaw Jan.
 A-8938305, Bozovich, Ivo.
 0030-301313, Chan, Jimmy also known as Chan Kai also known as Ah Mol.
 A-6985478, Chan, Richard Bosum.
 A-7860098, Chang, Hai-Liang.
 A-8935100, Chang, Hao-Ming (Hilda).
 A-110065738, Chang, Ming Hsiang.
 A-10173911, Chang, Pei Yang.
 A-8015601, Chang, Rose Yuen.
 A-10173912, Chang, Theresa.
 A-10173913, Chang, Angeline.
 A-7375769, Chang, Tseng-Hsu.
 A-6967616, Chang, Tsu-Shen.
 A-7071966, Chang, Tsun (Sister Marie Perboyre Chang).
 A-7445191, Chao, Lincoln also known as Chao Lien.
 A-7274772, Chao, Beatrice also known as Tu Pei-Chiu.
 A-6395544, Chao, Ping Lang.
 A-8878437, Che, Hang Ching or Sister Bendu Han.
 A-8153700, Chen, Lily Li.
 A-7297989, Chen, Shu Min Hsu formerly Shu Min Hsh.
 A-8154151, Cheng, Rita Kai-Ying.
 A-9687357, Chai, Tang also known as Chai Tang or Teng.
 A-6511087, Chi, Wen Shun.
 1300-96990, Hsiao, Tso Fen.
 1300-96992, Chi, Szepei.
 1300-96991, Chi, Yuan.
 1300-96994, Chi, Hsing.
 1300-96993, Chi, Yun.
 A-8982997, Chiang, I-Chen or Jimmy I-Chen Chiang.
 A-8982512, Chang, Lee-Yong or Lillian Lee-Yong Chang.
 A-7248210, Chiang, I-Kwai.
 A-9684347, Chon, Kwok.
 A-6163787, Chu, Gordon Pu Kong also known as Pu Kong Chu.
 A-7190599, Chu, Tse Yun.
 A-7274338, Chu, Ya Chin (Sister Mary Dorothy Chu).
 A-7436711, Chun, Wang Wei or Charles C. Wang.
 0300-469198, Chwang, Inge.
 A-6923731, Donn, Pearl or Pearl Monozzyk Donn (nee Perla Monozzyk).
 A-9080977, Eltmann, Kordi.
 A-8217763, Englert, Roman.
 A-7368953, Feng, Sho Chang.
 0300-382764, Feng, Kuo Chen Wang.
 T-1892095, For, Chong.
 T-2909791, Fotino, Mircea.
 A-7961355, Frenkel, Samuel.
 A-2578191, Gong, Yue Lin or Yue Lin Chen.
 0300-251392, Halwa, Joyce Korine.
 E-1293, Hauptman, Bronislaw.
 A-6079972, Hsiang Chen Ah also known as Chow Ah Thin.
 A-6848543, Hsiao, Bryan also known as Hsiao Pei Hsiung.
 A-6848147, Hsieh, Chiao-Min.
 A-7141133, Hsieh, Jean Kan.
 A-10150174, Hsu, Yuen Kan.
 A-6847838-X, Hwang, Yin-Yi Winnie.
 A-6623632, Jacobs, Riva.
 A-7244871, Jundef, Faiwus.
 A-8846904, Jundef, Goida (nee Lewin).
 A-9081629, Kamburis, Vangelis.
 A-10024283, Kan, Mary Yung.
 A-7133263, Kao, Mary Kuo Ping.
 A-7967560, Kao, Yuk Joo.
 A-5981981, Kawai, Koichi also known as Manuel Koichi Kawai.
 A-9167899, Kem, Chong Jong.
 A-10060007, Ki, Nicole Elizabeth Marie.
 A-10060006, Ki, Claude Felix.
 A-9825024, Korgol, Lech Szczepan.
 A-9825107, Kotlarz, Roman Wladyslaw.
 A-9825081, Kowalek, Bronislaw.
 A-7961379, Kulitis, Arvids.
 A-10076533, Kuo, Cheng Tang also known as Thomas Cheng Tang Kuo.
 A-5977402, Kurotobi, Isamu Enrique.
 A-6097842, Kurotobi, Naoko Isabel.
 A-7379751, Kwan, Verna Ts'ung K'uan.
 A-9649794, Kwong, Lee Ah.
 A-10077903, Lai, Yuen May.
 A-10088922, Lai, Kwan Wu.
 A-6938322, Lamberts, Janis.
 A-6938823, Lamberts, Pauline Leontine Amanda.
 A-6938825, Lamberts, Harold.
 0300-416645, Lau, Gon Fray.
 A-4138773, Lee, Chofeng Lin.
 A-3528722, Lee, Fong, also known as Lee Fong Lee or Yu Ken Lee.
 A-6973664, Lee, Hei Kit.
 A-7868158, Lee, Rose Hwang or Tao Na Lee.
 A-8198534, Lee, Yuen Wei.
 A-6302129, Leung, Kam Fong.
 A-10087115, Ley, Shi-Chuan also known as Stream Ley.
 A-10087116, Kwang, Li Lin also known as Lily Kwang Ley.
 A-9540664, Li, Ding Bow.
 A-7365685, Lien-Sheng, Chiang also known as Cynthia Lien-Sheng Chiang.
 0300-326694, Lindner, Florian.
 A-7248503, Liu, Chui Fan.
 A-10077147, Lo, Chia-Ming or Chia Ming Lo Li or Chia Ming Lo Lee.
 A-0077148, Li, Yu-In or Anne Li or Anne Lee.
 A-6851329, Lu, Kuo Hwa.
 A-6243673, Lue, James Fung Sang.
 A-9235840, Lum, Gum Hung.
 0300-469618, Mak, Yien Chiu also known as Mrs. Phillip Lee.
 0300-468642, Lee, Halley.
 0300-469619, Lee, Sue Qual.
 0300-471339, Lee, Sue Jean.
 A-7421669, Nadolny, Bruno formerly Bronislaw Piotr Nadolny.
 A-7280706, Nee, Dora Pei-Ming.
 A-7280705, Nee, Cora Pei-Ying.
 A-7280704, Nee, John Kwei-It.
 A-9825033, Pawlowski, Roman.
 A-8082049, Peras, Giovanni Nino.
 A-10085878, Pezzullo, Giuseppe Celeste.
 A-10057793, Piotrkowski, Chana.
 A-6944211, Pokrovsky, Nicholas George.
 0300-442388, Poy, Tang Ah or Tang Poy.
 A-10135868, Raudsepp, August Voldemar.
 A-10135869, Raudsepp, Sofia.
 A-8938390, Semkov, Roman.
 A-9825113, Rogalewski, John or Jan or John Rogolewski.
 A-7295483, Shen, Jian also known as Anthony Shen.
 A-6847983, Shen, Rosaline Hsiao Mel.
 V-1184422, Shen, Yi Yun.
 A-6967267, Shih, Helen (nee Yao Mel Chao).
 A-6851331, Shih, Li-Chang.
 A-10085294, Shio, Wei Ling (nee Woo).
 A-10085295, Shio, Helen.
 A-10097460, Shio, Bery.
 A-10085296, Shio, Julia also known as Winhma Shio.
 A-10085262, Shio, Mary.
 A-9825031, Skrzypczak, Stanislaw.
 A-9825030, Skrzypczak, Helena (nee Zukowska).
 A-7386490, Sze, Deson Chungyuan.
 A-8876484, Sze, Lee Sung also known as Lee Sung Sze.
 A-7386491, Sze, Marjorie Wei Kyuin Tam.
 E-119241, Tar, Han Wei.
 A-8845252, Tcheng, Marlena (Yien-Ming) (nee Wang).
 A-7445451, Tong, Wong Kum.
 A-7071961, Hsai, Shu Min (Sister Martha Seton Tsai).
 A-7879894, Tsao, Kuo-Pin.
 A-7879895, Tsao, Amy (nee Hsu).
 A-7879896, Tsao, John Mario.
 A-7879898, Tsao, Madeleine Marguerite.
 A-6967704, Tu, Kuo.
 A-6975583, Tu, Ching-Shung Tseng.

- A-4804683, Wai, Lam Shin.
 A-7248493, Wang, David Rafael, also known as Chih Kang Wang or Hsin Fu Wang.
 A-9013547, Wang, Fa or Frank Fong Wong.
 A-7292159, Wang, Foh (Annie) Chen (nee Pao).
 A-10089267, Wang, Fu Yen.
 A-10089891, Wang, Lily Lung Yi Liu.
 A-7280752, Wong (Nee) Bessie Pei Hsi.
 A-9559965, Wong, Chow, or Joseph Wong.
 A-6386992, Wong, Yen Leong.
 A-7185003, Wu, David Tao-Yung.
 A-7952392, Wu, Philip Shi-Sun.
 A-7357779, Wu, Robert Pao-Chung.
 A-10410997, Wu, Tak Chung, alias Giun Seah Lee.
 A-7274419, Yang, Ta-Che (Daniel).
 A-6384077, Yi, Liang Min.
 A-9825405, You, Lee.
 A-10076883, Yu, Lily.
 A-7390062, Yuan, Ching.
 A-7133280, Yuan, Wen Ying (Sister Colum-bia Yuen).
 A-10024304, Yue, Ruth Chou.
 A-6973666, Yuen, Wan Yun Huang.
 A-10088896, Yung, David Chih-Chian.
 A-9825094, Zdrzalik, Zdzislaw Stefan.
 A-6967504, Au, Chu Jui Lee.
 A-7053569, Bau, Henry Tsen-Hung.
 A-10141593, Bau, Mary Shu-Shiu Wang.
 A-7421680, Bienkowski, Josef Jan Dryja Vel.
 A-6837703, Blinchevsky, Eugenia.
 A-6835571, Blinchevsky, Helen Boris.
 A-7860069, Chai, Winberg.
 A-6967618, Chang, Andrew Tsu-Chao.
 A-5928214, Chang, Choung, also known as Chang, Loy.
 A-7805886, Chang, Jen-Hu.
 A-7177853, Chang, Jih Jie.
 A-7354773, Chang, Kuo-Chin.
 A-1526107, Chang, Lusy, also known as Shu-Chin Tsai Chang.
 A-7002152, Chang, Clarence Dayton, also known as Lu-Huang Clarence Dayton Chang.
 A-7002153, Chang, Leona, also known as Lu-Wen Leona Chang.
 A-7436770, Chang, Priscilla Chen-Hsing.
 A-7436668, Chang, Tien Sun.
 A-7805931, Chang, Tzeh Nan.
 A-7354336, Chen, Albert Fu-Hong.
 A-6967623, Chen, Josephine Chuan-Sun.
 A-10318436, Chen, Angela Sing Sing.
 V-2007383, Chen, Cecilia Hsiu Feng.
 0300-454170, Chen, Chang Chi, also known as Phoebe Chang.
 0300-457504, Chen, Fook Sing.
 A-6709263, Chen, Hsueh Hsin.
 A-6236775, Chen, Kwong Min.
 A-10173558, Chen, Mabel Mei-Mei.
 A-7830614, Chen, Nancy Ya-Ming.
 A-8922527, Chen, Shou Chai.
 A-8234083, Chen, Susan Yolanda (Shaw-Ying Chen).
 A-7582014, Chen, Yerk Kun.
 A-6967729, Chen, Wen-Liang.
 A-6986502, Cheng, Chao-Shing.
 A-6703211, Cheng, Peng-Tung Hsu.
 A-7298008, Cheng, Chi Ming.
 A-10076312, Cheng, Paifong, also known as Robert Cheng.
 0300-432309, Cheng, Ching Ho.
 A-6851657, Cheng, Robert Suh-Ming.
 A-8879205, Cheng, Yu (Jean) Chee Lee.
 A-6986550, Chi-Kun, Tao or Chi-Kun Tao.
 A-3620637, Cheng, Sung Yuan Kwan.
 A-6027149, Chiang, You Keng.
 A-7206806, Chiang, Yung Kai.
 A-7071964, Chin, Sister Francis Roberta.
 A-10165179, Chin, Moo.
 A-10165180, Chin, Po-Lan Ho.
 A-10165182, Chin, Teresa.
 A-10165181, Chin, Nicholas.
 A-7389361, Chiu, Ping.
 A-7133265, Chow, Man Chin (Sister Fabian Chow).
 A-5239727, Chow, Thui Yet alias Choy Yat Cho, alias Choy Wap Cho.
 A-8892381, Chu, Charles Kai Hwei.
 A-7286666, Chu, Hsiao-Ying alias Ernest Hsiao-Ying Chu.
 A-7286939, Chu (Tchou), Raymond.
 A-7190608, Chu, Tse-Wei.
 A-6271456, Chu, Ting-Ye.
 A-6704076, Chu, Grace Yen or Yuan Lee Yen.
 A-7952490, Chuang, Kuei.
 A-9836632, Chun, Soo.
 A-10074081, Cupic, Jelena Branko.
 T-358223, Czajkowska, Genowefa.
 A-9717300, Czerwinski, Jozef Albin.
 A-6886841, Dan-Tsae, Huang.
 A-10089888, Deng, Chen-Shu.
 A-10089892, Deng, Yen-Lan Wang.
 A-7890623, Diaio, Kai-Jen.
 E-057285, Erakovic, Vasilije.
 A-8001235, Foo, Tai Ho.
 A-7144073, Goldman, Moses.
 A-9825138, Goncz, Leon Pawel.
 A-9825039, Gregorczyk, Stanislaw.
 A-9825105, Grunwald, Szczepan Karol.
 A-10073125, Hahn, Alexander Yugo.
 A-10073126, Hahn, Ninon.
 0300-423936, Ho, Kao Yee.
 T-302646, Ho, Tse Kong.
 A-6959853, Hou, Ma Ching.
 A-6848150, Howe, Robert Hsi Lin.
 A-7274656, Hsi, Hwei-Kai.
 A-10136431, Hsi, Pauline Chiang.
 A-7897586, Hsiang, Wilma Wei-Mo.
 A-10143678, Hsiao, William Chin-Yao.
 A-6848528, Hu, Isabelle Te-Ai (nee Liao).
 A-6962965, Hu, Kuo Hao.
 A-7389485, Huang, Phyllis Chin-Hsien formerly Chin Hsien Yu.
 A-10077947, Huang, Shang Chien or Stanley Shang-Chien Huang.
 A-6967301, Huang, Shuan Keng.
 A-8889883, Huang, Tao.
 A-6959733, Huang, Anita W.
 T-503813, Huo, Wan Yee also known as Irene Fek.
 A-7277351, Hwa, Rudolph Chia-Chao.
 A-7274373, Hwang, Chin-Tsun.
 A-7365724, Hwang, Hsia Hsiang.
 A-7358963, Ing, David Wei Kou.
 A-7427883, Jacob, Aaron.
 A-7427884, Jacob, Rachel.
 T-358276, Jacob, Florence Angela.
 A-7897563, Jen, Hsi-Yin Yu.
 A-7286831, Jen, Myra Chi-Fang Ku.
 A-100175143, Kan, Chieh Hou.
 A-10076741, Kan, Katharine Hsu also known as Wan Chun Hsu.
 A-10077348, Kan, George T. also known as Teh Pei Kan.
 A-10076743, Kan, David T. also known as Teh Hou Kan.
 A-10077088, Kan, Loretta also known as Kun Wu Kan.
 A-10076740, Kan, Teh Mau.
 A-10077089, Kan, Phoebe also known as Fei Bee Kan.
 A-5977407, Kanashiro, Kiyomasa.
 A-10073233, Kantor, Janos.
 A-7396897, Kao, Lin.
 A-8001233, Keng, Cheng Yong also known as Yung Keng Cheng.
 A-9649796, Kian, Kwan Juan or Juan Kian Kwan.
 A-8938303, Koo, Peggy Ven Mai.
 0300-435390, Kow, Chu or Chou Kau.
 A-6664460, Kuo, Ah Chong.
 A-10087148, Krzutowski, Piotr.
 A-9782944, Kwai, Lee.
 A-6848539, Kwok, Catherine M. Ho formerly known as Catherine Chin-Yee Ho.
 A-6986587, Wwong, Eva Yen-Hwa Hwang.
 A-7293125, Lam, Kai Bor.
 A-7284219, Lashkareff, Alexander.
 A-7284220, Lashkareff, Victoria.
 A-7263692, Lee, Alfred Yahchieh.
 1301-16051, Lee, Fan.
 A-10067116, Lee, Kwai Tsung.
 A-8267949, Lee, Jerry Liang Chang.
 A-7201335, Lee, Jui Shuan.
 A-7365691, Lee, Ming-Cho.
 0300-460542, Lemberger, Mozes, or Monek, Monick and Moniek.
 0300-462259, Lemberger, Frida (nee Larg-sam).
 A-7415632, Lepper, Aldo.
 A-7282066, Li, David Hsiang-Fu.
 A-10143627, Liang, Hsiao Shiu-Hsien.
 A-4833817, Liang, Wing Ching or Wing Ching.
 A-10060062, Liao, Harry Cheng Liu also known as Harry C. Liao.
 A-8065322, Lieu, Shou Tseng Lieu.
 V-754173, Lieu, Vi Tuh.
 A-9798852, Lim, Kim Seng.
 A-6967483, Lin, Daisy Yun Yin.
 A-7299376, Lin, Edmund Chi Chien.
 A-7882621, Lin, Yu-Li nee Shao alias Lily Yu-Li Lin, Lily Shao, May Lily Elizabeth Shao, May Elizabeth Yu-Li Shao, or Lily Yu-Li Chao.
 A-7821157, Ling, Linda Monne-Anne Kwok.
 A-7134286, Lio, Shan Ying (Sister Paul Vincent).
 A-10135402, Liu, Chi Tan Chang.
 A-7952395, Liu, James Ruey-Wen or Ruey-Wen Liu.
 A-2029149, Lieu, Kwan Kwong.
 A-6031232, Lo, Lau also known as Lan Lo and So Lo.
 A-7280751, Lok, Mabel Pei Chu also known as Nee, Pei Chu.
 A-6967709, Loo, Tsu-Tao.
 A-8955780, Lowe, Lily.
 A-6851671, Lu, Charles M. also known as Cheng-Ming Lu.
 A-7480740, Luan, Li-Hsuan also known as Lawrence Leo Luan.
 A-7480739, Chen, Chin Fong also known as Barbara Tsing Fang Luan.
 A-7141140, Ma, Keng Ying also known as Keng Ying Chuan.
 A-7278816, Ma, Shih-Wen.
 A-9825121, Maciag, Bogdan Leszek.
 A-7251844, Maholanyi, Zoltan.
 A-7118726, Mao, Peter Tchen-Hsi.
 A-7886375, Marchesi, Dr. Carlo Mario.
 V-542909, Marchesi, Pia Maria.
 A-7185292, Marciniak, Jan Richard.
 A-6236273, Mi, Charabelle Fu-Hsin.
 A-6923900, Midloch, Milos H.
 A-7283675, Midloch, Zuzana K.
 A-9500588, Mon, Gun Woo also known as Cheong Yee.
 0300-457667, Mon, Lee Hoi also known as Lee Yee Man and Li Ho Man.
 A-7439269, Mucha, Anna.
 A-8846623, Natkanski, Zygmunt Bronislaw.
 A-9825028, Nestorowicz, Zofia also known as Kasprzykowska (nee Prinze).
 A-6555843, New, John En Chien.
 A-8847202, Ng, Kwong Chong.
 A-6958553, Ong, Pen Ching.
 A-7456047, Ong, Ai-Lien (Eileen).
 A-7421667, Opalinski, Tadeusz.
 A-10170962, Pajkuric, Nedeljko Alfonz.
 A-7355250, Pan, Huo-Ping.
 A-10023100, Pan, Chiu-Wen Sha.
 A-8098046, Pan, Loretta Ren-Tsiu.
 A-7790134, Pei, Ming Lung.
 A-10135877, Pei, Yen-Pen Kiang.
 A-10060224, Perl, Luba, nee Luba Schon-berg.
 A-6936220, Popp, Kaljo.
 A-6986563, Puh-Lee, Y. Chiung.
 A-9825083, Pytel, Alojzy.
 A-9825065, Pytel, Anna Jadwifa formerly Bielska nee Papay.
 A-9825038, Pytilk, Stanislaw.
 A-10135558, Radlicz, Andrew or Andrezej.
 A-8057490, Sang, Wong or Huang Sheng or Sang Wong or Sheng Huang.
 A-9782943, Sau, Tsang Loy.
 A-6858252, Shao-Chia, Chou.
 A-7865312, Shen, John Ching Ung.
 A-7211005, Shen, Theresa Angela-Tan-Jo.
 A-7368960, Shen, Tsung Yuen.
 T-281448, Sheu, Chen Ah.
 A-7209340, Sieh, Christopher F. formerly Fou-Chew Sieh.
 A-6967600, Sieh, Ruby Ping-Fong.
 A-7283130, Sih, Charles Chang Chi.
 A-7376254, Skyba, George also known as Yuraj Skyba.
 A-6285556, Smiley, Edward.
 A-9708065, So, Wong also known as Wong Sou and Wong Sow.
 A-7061277, Soong, King Yu.

A-8021914, Sulner, Hanna Fischhof.
 A-8881704, Sun, Hun Hsuan.
 A-7118722, Sun, Nancy Liu.
 A-6967554, Sun, Mung-Chio Chao.
 A-6849836, Sung, Laura Hsiu-Chen Hsu also known as Laura Hsu Sung (nee Laura Hsiu-Chen Hsu also known as Chen Hsu).
 A-7897612, Sung, Pang-Chieh (James).
 A-7299368, Sung, Wei Liang.
 A-653204, Sze, Tsung Wei.
 A-7389469, Sze, Frances Chi Gwang Tung.
 A-9558312, Tan, Ah Sun.
 A-7436691, Tang, Chung Ying.
 A-6967256, Tang, Cecilia Yun-Hua Hsieh or Yun-Hua Hsieh Tang.
 A-9825131, Terenowicz, Franciszek Marion or Frank Marion Terenowicz.
 A-7204870, Tien, Hsin-Ti.
 A-5408458-T, Trzcinski, Czeslaw.
 A-7365684, Tsai, Betty Koh-Wei.
 A-7274332, Tsai, Shu Chin (Sister Mary Pauline Tsai).
 A-7285964, Tsao, Ching Jen.
 A-10088491, Tseng, Mei-Shiu.
 A-8258345, Tsou, Alice Ching Chang.
 A-6986568, Tu, Ping Shiu.
 A-10024282, Tung, Frank Fu-Chin.
 A-10086830, Twanmoh, Yee-Ming.
 A-9563830, Wah, Ding Leung alias Dins Ah Sens.
 A-10143702, Wan, Charles Chun-Ho.
 A-10143703, Wan, Lucq Po-Hwa.
 A-10143704, Wan, Richard Ti-Kan.
 A-7297982, Wang, Cheng-Pin (Joseph).
 A-6733174, Wang, Chi.
 A-6500819, Wang, Chih-Yi.
 A-7125550, Wang, David.
 A-7830616, Wang, Mary Yueh Lian.
 A-6851555, Wang, Ping Chun.
 0300-25101, Wang, Ta.
 A-7202728, Wang, Ven Shun also known as Vera Wang.
 A-7133281, Wang, Wen Min (Sister Lucille Wang).
 A-10137545, Wei, Robert Peh-Ying also known as Bobby Wei.
 A-10137544, Wei, Lee Chung Kung.
 A-7247149, Wen, Katherine Cheng also known as Dan-Ru Cheng.
 T-302794, Wong, David Kon-Sien.
 A-7858424, Wong, Catherine Tak-Then Lin.
 A-7399264, Wong, David Ping-Zu.
 0300-329389, Wong, Lun Sung.
 0300-466372, Wong, Grace Siu Meng.
 0300-432373, Wong, Margaret Yi-Chung.
 0300-432372, Wong, Robert Pan-Sing.
 A-7389507, Wong, Shou-Song.
 A-6848108, Wong, Wang Mo.
 A-6835115, Woo, George Tsung-Yuan.
 A-8886058, Woo, Helen Mui Lum.
 A-6661892, Wu, Burah Shih-Wei.
 A-8211293, Wu, Chang-Ning.
 A-10024217, Wu, Grace Wei-Ling.
 A-6992017, Wu, Helen.
 A-6975567, Wu, Hsiao May.
 A-8826819, Wu, John Kwang-Pao.
 A-6848190, Wu, Kong.
 A-7286962, Wu, Pei-Yi.
 A-6983855, Wu, Peter Shu-Ping.
 A-10137506, Wu, Vincent Wen-Show.
 A-7927174, Wu, Tien Si.
 A-6848664, Wu, William Chi Tung.
 A-7921391, Yang, Andrew Chang-Wai.
 A-6847990, Yang, Theresa Shi-Bing (nee Theresa Shi-Bing Wang).
 A-7297984, Yang, Wilox Kan-Hsien.
 A-8001548, Yeh (Yip), Stephen or Hwa Kuo.
 A-10137485, Yeh (Yip), Kenneth or Hwa Ming.
 A-8854121, Yeh (Yip), Sidney or Hwa Chiang.
 A-9655792, Yin, Ho or Ho You.
 A-1246243, Ying, Feng or Ying Feng.
 A-8958676, Ying, Wu Sai also known as Mary Hsu.
 A-6848710, Yu, Chuang-Pong also known as Paul C. P. Yu.
 A-9556540, Yu, Han Ku.
 A-7456049, Yu, Hwa Nien.
 A-5261017, Yu, Paul also known as Fung Kut Yu.
 A-10085288, Yu, Shao-Hsien.

A-3779887, Yu, Yeo Pay.
 A-6849829, Yo, Yi Yuan also known as Rutherford Berkeley Yu.
 A-8935024, Yuan, Chin.
 A-7202740, Yuan, Stephen Shui.
 A-6851601, Yueh, Lan Lambert.
 A-1393284, Yuen, Tan.
 A-7384352, Yuk-Kai, Kong Phoebe (nee Wong).
 A-1088492, Yung, Henry Chih-Shian.
 A-5999161, Yung, Oh Ming also known as Yung Oh Min, Yung, Ah Chiu or Ech Tiu.
 A-9556555, Yung, Wong Ah.
 A-8938356, Zee, Richard Shu-Juan also known as Zee, Richard.
 A-5962231, Zelger, Alfred Gilbert.
 A-5962230, Zelger, Margaret Theresa.
 A-5962229, Zelger, Rudolph Nicolaus.
 A-7398362, Zgrzebnicki, Stanislaw.
 A-7210189, Barta, Elizabeth.
 A-5962035, Beker, Karl.
 A-1923708, Benko, Istvan, also known as Steven Benko.
 A-7197764, Berejetski, Maria.
 A-7486931, Berman, Moisze (Morris).
 A-8031300, Bialy, Marian Jan.
 0300-378125, Bucich, Vittorio formerly Vittorio Buci.
 A-10065915, Bussanich, Dominick or Dominico.
 A-7134268, Cepelawicz, Leib.
 A-10074994, Chai, Yun-Sheng.
 A-8190571, Chan, Chu.
 A-6848606, Chang, Chiao Lin.
 A-6937525, Chang, Chu-Huai.
 A-6704114, Chang, Chung Chong, also known as Mrs. Ruth C. Chang.
 A-8899533, Chang, Diana Tun-Hua.
 A-0935271, Chang, Fa Shun.
 A-10068619, Chang, Frank, also known as Tse-Jui Chang.
 A-10145017, Chang, Molly, also known as Lien-Dee King Chang.
 A-10145018, Chang, Lydia, also known as Han-Tsing Chang.
 A-10135669, Chang, Wallace, also known as Han-Jen Chang.
 A-10136747, Chang, Jack, also known as Han-Teh Chang.
 A-7274337, Chang, Martha Gin Chi.
 A-8125687, Chen, Josephine Ti-Ti.
 A-7190606, Chen, Kao Ling.
 A-8036414, Chen, Li Cheo.
 A-6986545, Chen, Lillian Meng-Yuan Hsieh.
 A-6963100, Chen, Pauline Yen (nee Yen) formerly Kuei Chiu Yen.
 A-7275547, Chen, Tien You.
 0900-73135, Chen, William Kuan formerly Wei Kuan Chen.
 A-7228329, Cheng, Chia Chung.
 A-2888190, Cheng, Jack Gar.
 A-6405953, Cheng, Pao Lun.
 A-6847995, Cheng, Sin-I.
 A-6967700, Cheng, Jeanie Sing.
 T-302797, Cheng, Soa Cheung.
 A-7957695, Cheng, Yao also known as George Cheng.
 A-8884362, Cheung, Yuen.
 A-8125650, Chi, Julie Chao-Yung.
 A-8897600, Chin, Tieh Cheng.
 A-5971916, Chitu, Aurel.
 A-6848125, Chiu, Min-Shan Huang.
 A-9527094, Cho, Tong.
 A-7225120, Chou, Mark formerly Paul Lien-Teh Chow.
 A-7436761, Chow, David Tai Wai.
 T-2760119, Chow, Fat Young.
 A-6142213, Chu, Chi-Hsui Ulrich.
 A-7390061, Chu, Chi-Yen also known as David Chi-Yen Chu.
 0300-459080, Chu, Pu Chih also known as Chu Pu Chih.
 0300-469511, Chuen, Lee Yuet.
 T-302679, Chuen, Low Yum.
 0300-417493, Chun, Leong.
 A-1828786, Chung, Kuo Kan.
 0300-459556, Chung, Lee One or Onee Chung Lee.
 A-9836574, Chung, Song.
 A-2658920, Chung, Wu.

A-7421679, Chylinski, Bogdan or Dennis Chylinski.
 0300-459583, Cusin, Friderica.
 A-10504210, Deavers, Stephanie (nee Ipper).
 A-7367959, Dien, Chi Kang.
 A-7202730, Dien, Lien-Tien Hsu.
 A-10060032, Doo, Mu-Lan (Molly) Chu.
 A-6848531, Dunn, Fa-Chi.
 0300-410682, Eng, Woods also known as Eng Woodsee or Jimmy Eng or Jaime Sang or Eng Poon Lun.
 T-2585075, Fa, Chung-Hsien (Charles).
 A-7483723, Fang, Lucy.
 A-6381298, Fang, Chung-Liao.
 A-7444648, Fiszels, Icko.
 0300-337534, Fiszels, Ania.
 A-6851289, Fong, Kouan.
 E-10751, Fong, Zai Pao.
 A-6848053, Foo, Virginia Siu-Hseng (nee Wang).
 A-6016924, Fu, Chien Chiu.
 A-9825143, Galecki, Zbigniew Henryk.
 A-8267847, Greenfield, Josef.
 A-7193910, Gundry, Elizabeth Serena.
 A-6612030, Gunther, Louis formerly Lajos Gunther.
 E-058793, Hai, Ning Shing.
 A-8198711, Heskail, Sawday Yousuf.
 A-6555844, New, Abraham En-An.
 A-6855612, Ho, Yen Hui also known as Franklin Yen Hui Ho.
 A-8930525, Ho, Ellen Hsi-Yin Chen.
 0300-457800, Honovich, Ivan or Ivan Honovich.
 A-7469750, Hsia, Katherine.
 A-6041681, Hsiao, Liang Lin.
 A-10145058, Hsiao, Katherine Huei-Ying Huang.
 1300-117253, Hsieh, Chaucer Chia Shu.
 1300-124919, Hsieh, Bess Chen Chue.
 A-4014129, Hsieh, Hsueh Lian.
 A-6847855, Hsiung, Chuan Tze.
 A-6851353, Hsiung, Du Yung.
 A-7444633, Hsiung, Litta Sze Yu, formerly Litta Wei Yu Chu.
 A-6771871, Hsu, Chi-Hwah (Patrick).
 A-7263689, Hsu, Ching (Winnifred Madeleine) (nee Yang).
 0300-355800, Hsu, Cyril or Cyril Da Lung Hsu.
 T-281911, Hsu, Ta Chun.
 0300-343746, Hsueh, Yuan Tze Chao.
 A-10143000, Huang, Shuh Wei.
 A-6891821, Huang, Wei-Cheng.
 A-9825119, Hudzicki, Thaddeus Eugene.
 A-10143342, Hui, Yuk-Wah Chui.
 A-10143341, Hui, Shui Ben.
 A-10143340, Hui, Tom Shui-Tung.
 A-7544395, Hwa, Wu Ah.
 A-8961638, Hwong, Louis Shelling.
 A-6027976, Jam, Hai.
 E-084204, Jock, Wong.
 A-9825079, Kaczmarek, Jan Marian.
 E-118667, Kamalich, Zelko.
 A-8190823, Kan, Ling, also known as Ling Tom or Ling Kan Kan.
 A-7299372, Kao, Chang-Chung.
 A-6843276, Kaufman, Chaim.
 0300-475640, Kaufman, Efraim.
 A-6986533, Kiang, Yung Sze.
 0300-464593, King, Tseng Kwong.
 0300-464595, King, Mary Yang.
 0300-464895, King, David Tseng.
 A-6847982, King, Wilson.
 A-8154000, Klein, Lazar.
 A-7126483, Kollman, Lazar, also known as Jeno Davidowicz.
 A-7250904, Koo, Ronald Charles, also known as Chiang-Chong Koo.
 A-9727383, Kung, Chang.
 A-7078190, Kwan, Tsun Yu.
 0300-471118, Kwang, Lucia Su-Fang.
 0300-455910, Landkas, Eva Olga.
 0300-455911, Landkas, Jana Marie also known as Yana Landkas.
 0300-455912, Landkas, Karol Josef also known as Charles Josef Landkas.
 A-10142999, Lea, Jean Koo.
 A-10142998, Lea, George Koo.
 A-10142997, Lea, Edna Koo.

A-6460703, Lederman, Bronislawa (nee Szkalrska or Slabizner).
 A-8088517, Lee, Chao-Ling also known as Ywei-Tai Lee or Robine C. L. Lee.
 A-10141564, Lee Chin Fong Wu.
 A-10141594, Lee, Betty.
 A-10141595, Lee, Anna.
 A-8117358, Lee, King.
 A-8055456, Lee, Kung Hsing.
 0300-464495, Lee, Man Bun.
 A-6767565, Lee, Mary Foo (nee Mei-Li Foo).
 A-7288769, Lee, Michael Lo-Hsin.
 0300-454861, Lee, Peter K. also known as Ping Kang Li.
 A-7418221, Lee, Robert Che-Kwong.
 A-7295512, Li, Agnes Sou Lan.
 A-7292447, Li, Kam.
 A-6847839, Li, Kun.
 A-7399278, Li, Wen-Hwa Tai.
 A-6884236, Lieberman, Martha.
 A-9236196, Lim, Man Aw.
 A-6986556, Lin, Chung-Wu.
 A-6958630, Lin, Paul Jen-Su.
 A-7132333, Ling, Mary Fong Tong or Sister Maurice Clet.
 A-10141591, Liu, Ollene Marguerite.
 A-10141590, Liu, Rena Marguerite.
 A-10141589, Lieu, Juanita Mae.
 A-7354772, Liu, Tung.
 A-6848101, Liu, Yu-Chen.
 A-6958644, Lo, Ching-tao.
 A-8954609, Lo, Rose Marie.
 A-8937451, Feng, Mary Louise.
 A-9837450, Feng, Mary Theresa.
 A-7197766, Lohmus, Alexander August.
 A-6451984, Lohmus, Nina Barejetski.
 A-10067215, Lou, Kou Chen.
 A-7530133, Lou, Marie King.
 A-10145041, Low, Ben Ah Lin also known as Low Bin or Bin Low.
 A-7436595, Lowe, Hsiao Shan.
 A-7436591, Lowe, Molly Chang-Yee.
 A-8961639, Lu, Tung-Chen Li.
 A-7143254, Luh, Chien Hong.
 A-8082375, Lum, Yuen Kwong.
 A-6702160, Ma, Kwong-Kwong Tung.
 A-6275289, Ma, Ming Li.
 A-7418491, Majewski, Tadeusz.
 A-1567579, Malk, August.
 A-7865328, Mao-Dunn, Chung-Ming.
 A-9825099, Massalski, Roman Buguslaw.
 0300-387367, Miechowicz, Edward.
 0300-413524, Mihovitch, Antonio.
 1600-106924, Ming, Ling See or Ling Ming, or Peter Ling.
 PR-0901109, Mui, King Chau.
 PR-0901110, Mui, Fung Ching.
 A-6482265, Nunberg, Helen.
 A-7267314, Okon, Pawal also known as Paul Okon also known as John Paklepa.
 A-7125449, Omiliak, Joseph.
 A-7991778, Peras, Martino.
 A-7184155, Pick, Laszlo (Leslie).
 A-7197540, Pick, Iona (Helen).
 A-7197542, Pick, Peter.
 A-7089146, Pietron, Jerzy.
 A-6967701, Ping-Teh, Sie.
 A-7286729, Sie, Mrs. Ping-Teh or Georgiana Djen-Dzi Wei.
 A-9825123, Polowczyk, Leonhard.
 A-8979851, Reches, Colman.
 A-7982723, Saar, Robert John.
 A-7280743, Schwartz, Zoltan.
 0300-466464, Shalom, Moise Eddy.
 0300-466463, Shalom, Muguette.
 A-7118756, Shao, Otis Hung-I.
 0300-459687, Shen, Hsi Ching.
 A-10141558, Shen, Kwang-Yun.
 A-7913446, Shen, Tsung Ying.
 A-7293120, Shen, Amy Tung-Chung Lin.
 A-5967455, Shimabukuro, Koshio.
 0300-423766, Shing, Chu Pao.
 A-3807174, Shong, Ng.
 A-6958656, Shum, Mary Chin-Hwai Chen.
 E-29826, Siaw, Joyce.
 A-7450356, Siaw, Thomas.
 A-7841926, Siaw, Gideon.
 A-7841927, Siaw, Caleb.
 A-6606834, Sie, Hsien Choh.
 A-8695492, Sie, Kia Shen.
 A-6695388, Sie, Lucy Tang.

A-7283129, Sih, Chang Ming also known as George Chang-Ming Sih.
 A-7074026, Siu, Barbara Clare.
 0300-293020, Siu, Victoria Mary.
 A-9825114, Skoczylas, Roman Franciszek.
 A-9825115, Sluzewski, Tadeusz Stanislaw.
 E-154059, Statkevicius, Meciislovas also known as Mikas Roma Stonkus.
 A-8103733, Stern, Erno.
 A-7383486, Sun, Chin Yun also known as Lucille C. Y. Sun.
 A-6026526, Sun, Ming Shan.
 A-6967749, Yu, Chuan Chang.
 A-10060431, Sun, Kungtu Chen.
 A-100221941, Talviste, Venda or Wenda Talviste.
 A-10170963, Tan, Wong Pi Chang.
 A-10170964, Tan, Julia.
 A-10170965, Tan, Michiol.
 A-1023279, Tang, Thomas Li-Chien.
 A-7282139, Tang, Walter Kwei-Yuan.
 A-8616172, Ting, Chiang.
 A-10145015, Ting, Fuyang Wu.
 A-10145019, Ting, Sheryl or Sin Hwa.
 A-10145020, Ting, Mary or May Hwa.
 A-6045956, Tong, Kin Nee.
 0300-469678, Tong, Ngow.
 A-7860193, Trzakowski, Zbigniew.
 A-7860163, Trzakowski, Izabella.
 A-8082028, Tsen, Chen Cha now known as Roy Chen.
 A-10067928, Tseou, Joseph Ko-Fa.
 A-8102918, Tsow, William Pei-Wei.
 A-10141600, Tsui, Daisy Teh Hsien.
 A-5993249, Tsutsui, Juan Teruo.
 A-7435704, Tuan, Kai Lin.
 A-10141540, Tung, Chi Ling.
 0300-410614, Tung, Tom Wing.
 A-1753870, Venta, Elman.
 A-9707427, Wah, Wong.
 A-9825026, Walczak, Jan.
 A-6963136, Wang, Chenf-Ping.
 A-7190604, Wang, Ming Yuen.
 A-6737214, Wang, Siao-Yun Tsai known as Betty Siao-Yun Tsai Wang.
 A-17070046, Wilk, Zygmunt Wladislaw.
 1300-135482, Wong, Chin Hsi.
 E-096448, Wong, Fong Quen.
 A-7399255, Wong, James Wen Hsu.
 E-057684, Wong, Ros Ng also known as Wong, Pang Ying.
 A-9511718-T, Wong, Sing Lee.
 A-6535223, Woo, Pang Tsu.
 A-7211015, Wu, Henry Hsin.
 A-7295492, Wu, Hui-Yung alias Fatima Wu.
 A-7282141, Wu, Wei Djei.
 A-6847811, Yao, Joseph Zeu-tse.
 A-6851551, Yang, Chen-Sheng.
 A-7368973, Yang, Johann Yueh-Han.
 A-7368975, Yang, Schuman Chuo (nee Chuo).
 A-10141599, Yang, Lillian Li-Lin Cheng.
 A-6916652, Yen, Ti.
 0400-55846, Yuan, Gloria Lettice Liao.
 A-7202742, Yuan, Kun.
 0300-471517, Yuan, Lomay also known as Lorraine Lomay Yuan.
 A-6847933, Yue, Tah Yu (Thomas).
 A-7274429, Zia, Zung Teh.
 A-7274367, Zia, Yin Chin.

With the following committee amendments:

1. On page 1, strike out all of lines 8, 9, 10, and 11.
2. On page 7, strike out line 10.
3. On page 8, strike out all of lines 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.
4. On page 11, strike out line 3.
5. On page 13, line 7, strike out the number "A-799491" and substitute in lieu thereof the number "A-7999491."
6. On page 13, line 15, strike out the name "Maria" and substitute the name "Marie."
7. On page 16, line 9, after "A-8090704, Liang" insert a comma.
8. On page 17, line 15, after the name "Shou-Lun," strike out the name "Kek" and insert in lieu thereof the name "Keh."
9. On page 23, strike out all of lines 20 and 21.

10. On page 24, line 23, strike out the number "A-0077148" and substitute in lieu thereof the number "A-10077148."

11. On page 25, line 4, strike out the number "0300-468642," and substitute in lieu thereof the number "0300-469642."

12. On page 31, line 22, strike out the name "Fek" and substitute in lieu thereof the name "Fok."

13. On page 38, line 8, strike out the name "Lucq" and substitute "Lucy."

14. On page 40, strike out all of lines 15 and 16.

15. On page 40, line 24, strike out the name "Eeh" and substitute "Leh."

16. On page 42, line 19, strike out the number "A-7275547" and substitute in lieu thereof the number "A7-274547."

17. On page 52, line 13, strike out the name "Elman" and substitute "Elmar."

18. On page 52, line 20, strike out the number "A-17070046," and substitute in lieu thereof the number "A-7070046."

19. On page 53, at the end of the concurrent resolution, add the following names:
 A-7948499, Wang, Cheng Hu.
 A-6443012, Wang, Kuei-Fu Pan.
 A-8057489, Wang, Julia.

The committee amendments were agreed to.
 The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MACARTHUR MINING CO., INC.

The Clerk called the resolution (H. Res. 174) providing for sending the bill H. R. 2648 and accompanying papers to the United States Court of Claims.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that House Resolution 174 be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

BEULAH I. REICH

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1501) for the relief of Beulah I. Reich.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

JACOB BARONIAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1537) for the relief of Jacob Baronian.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 15 to 20, inclusive, of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C. 765-770), are hereby waived in favor of Jacob Baronian, for compensation for disability allegedly caused by his employment as an employee of the Works Projects Administration, in October 1939, and his claim is authorized and directed to be considered and acted upon under the remaining provisions of such act, as amended, if he files such claim with the Department

of Labor (Bureau of Employees' Compensation) not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this act. No benefits shall accrue by reason of the enactment of this act for any period prior to the date of its enactment.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAJ. JOHN P. RUPPERT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1562) for the relief of Maj. John P. Ruppert. Mr. SHEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

LT. COL. EMERY A. COOK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2950) for the relief of Lt. Col. Emery A. Cook.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

JAMES L. BOSTWICK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3322) for the relief of James L. Bostwick.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That James L. Bostwick, of Milton, Fla., is relieved of all liability to pay to the United States the sum of \$378.83, representing reimbursement of gross compensation paid him for work at the United States Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., by the United States Government for the employment period of October 31, 1955, until December 15, 1955.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 8, strike the period and insert: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. THEODORE (NICOLE XANTHO) ROUSSEAU

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1359) for the relief of Mrs. Theodore (Nicole Xantho) Rousseau.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, sec-

tion 352 (a) of that act shall be held to be inapplicable to Mrs. Theodore (Nicole Xantho) Rousseau.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MITSUKO A. HACHITA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1400) for the relief of Mitsuko A. Hachita.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Miss Mitsuko A. Hachita shall be held to be classifiable as a returning resident under the provisions of section 101 (a) (27) (B) of that act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NICOLA MARCELLO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1757) for the relief of Nicola Marcello.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Nicola Marcello shall be classifiable as a returning resident alien as defined in section 101 (a) (27) (B) of that act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELIZABETH LUCIE LEON (ALSO KNOWN AS LUCIE NOEL)

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2256) for the relief of Elizabeth Lucie Leon (also known as Lucie Noel).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Elizabeth Lucie Leon (also known as Lucie Noel) shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on January 2, 1951, upon payment of the required visa fee, and shall be permitted to file a petition for naturalization notwithstanding the provisions of section 316 of that act.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 9, after "section 316" insert the following: "(a) (1) and (2) and section 316 (b)."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 247) for the relief of certain aliens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, James

Wanleung Mann, Mrs. Diana Biren Tung Mann, Edward Martin Rasmussen, Nashat Saadi Zabalaoui, Sui Shuen Tang, Una Wong Tang, James Tang, Lily Tang, Pnina Shlapak, Kwen Fang Sun, Chin Cho Chu Sun, E-Chen Sun, Pietro Di Filippo, Sister Bianca Capasso, Sister Catherine Giudice, Sister Gluseppa Capone, Pearl (Pik Chun) Ma, Ying Lun Ma, Sok Nam Ko, and Zsuzsanna (Suzanne) Szekeky shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to each alien as provided for in this section of this act, if such alien was classifiable as a quota immigrant at the time of the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to reduce by one the quota for the quota area to which the alien is chargeable for the first year that such quota is available: *Provided, That* a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act in the case of Mrs. Diana Biren Tung Mann, and that she comply with such conditions and controls which the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare may deem necessary to impose: *Provided further, That* suitable and proper bonds or undertakings, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act in the cases of Pnina Shlapak and Zsuzsanna (Suzanne) Szekeky.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Roger Eugene Callaud, Mrs. Mary Javier (formerly Maria Alvarado Salas), Mrs. Margaret Geordt, Kerttu Poutiainen Mayblom, Irma Kochendorfer Robinson, Stephanina Hnatiw, Maria Hnatiw, Pasqualina D'Antonio, and Michele D'Antonio shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees: *Provided, That* a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act in the case of Maria Hnatiw.

Sec. 3. The Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel any outstanding orders and warrants of deportation, warrants of arrest, and bonds, which may have issued in the cases of John William Forbes Petch and Mrs. Tsuma Ueda. From and after the date of the enactment of this act, the said John William Forbes Petch and Mrs. Tsuma Ueda shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and orders have issued.

Sec. 4. For the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Paolina Toscano shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of August 18, 1925, upon payment of the required visa fee.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That completes the bills on the Private Calendar.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 12]

Allen, Calif.	Gary	Osmers
Anfuso	Griffiths	Pelly
Barden	Halleck	Pulcher
Bass, N. H.	Hays, Ohio	Powell
Bolton	Healey	Preston
Bowler	Jackson	Rabaut
Breeding	Kee	Reece, Tenn.
Brown, Ohio	Kelly, N. Y.	St. George
Burdick	Kluczynski	Sieminski
Collier	Knox	Staggers
Curtis, Mo.	Lesinski	Taylor
Denton	McFall	Thompson, La.
Devereux	McMillan	Thomson, Wyo.
Dies	Macdonald	Wilson, Ind.
Diggs	Mailliard	Yates
Eberhart	Morano	
Friedel	Morrison	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 376 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1957

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4249) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON, KIRWAN, WHITTEN, LANHAM, TABER, JENSEN, and H. CARL ANDERSEN.

AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE TO MAKE INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 157 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That effective from January 3, 1957, the Committee on Agriculture, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make studies and investigations into the following matters:

(1) The restoration and development of foreign markets for American agricultural products and of international trade in agricultural products, and the disposal of agricultural surpluses pursuant to Public Law 480, 83d Congress, and Public Law 138, 84th Congress.

(2) All matters relating to the establishment and development of an effective Foreign Agricultural Service pursuant to title VI of the Agricultural Act of 1954;

(3) All matters relating to the development, use, and administration of the national forests, including but not limited to development of a sound program for general public use of the national forests consistent with watershed protection and sustained yield timber management, and study of the

forest fire prevention and control policies and activities of the Forest Service and their relation to coordinated activities of other Federal, State, and private agencies;

(4) Price spreads between producers and consumers;

(5) The formulation and development of improved price support and regulatory programs for agricultural commodities; matters relating to the inspection and grading of such commodities; and the effect of trading in futures contracts for such commodities;

(6) The administration and operation of agricultural programs through State and county agricultural stabilization and conservation committees and the administrative policies and procedures relating to the selection, election, and operation of such committees;

(7) The development of upstream watershed projects authorized by Public Law 156, 83d Congress, and the administration and development of watershed programs pursuant to Public Law 566, 83d Congress, as amended by Public Law 1018, 84th Congress;

(8) All agricultural aspects of matters relating to drought conditions.

For the purposes of such investigations and studies, the committee or any subcommittee thereof is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within or outside the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to make such inspections or investigations, to use such governmental facilities without reimbursement therefor, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses, and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary: *Provided*, That hearings and investigations outside the United States shall be conducted only by subcommittees of not to exceed five members and shall be limited to matters enumerated in items (1) and (2) above. Subpenas may be issued over the signature of the chairman of the committee, or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses.

The committee may report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) at any time during the present Congress the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 1, change the figure "3" to "4."

Page 3, line 6, strike the words "or outside" and "is in."

Page 3, line 7, strike out "session."

Page 3, line 8, strike out "to use such governmental facilities without reimbursement therefor."

Page 3, line 13, change the colon to a period, and strike out: "*Provided*, That hearings and investigations outside the United States shall be conducted only by subcommittees of not to exceed five members and shall be limited to matters enumerated in items (1) and (2) above."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, this is the usual resolution to permit the Committee on Agriculture to hold investigations of various matters that come under the jurisdiction of the committee, including foreign trade, price spreads between producers and consumers and other agricultural matters.

I know of no opposition to this resolution, Mr. Speaker.

At this time I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. McGOVERN].

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to add my support to House Resolution 157 submitted by the gentleman from North Carolina. I particularly want to call attention to item No. 4 of this measure, authorizing the House Committee on Agriculture to make studies and investigate the price spreads between producers and consumers. On the opening day of this Congressional session, I introduced a bill, House Joint Resolution 64, for this purpose.

It seems to me that two specific reports of the past month point up the need for such an investigation. I refer in the first instance to a report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on February 22, indicating that the cost of living had risen to a new record high for the fifth consecutive month.

The Washington Post in carrying an account of this report quoted a prediction by the Bureau Commissioner that living costs would continue their upward spiral. This same report noted increased food prices, including substantial increases in pork and chicken prices.

Mr. Speaker, in South Dakota, my home State, hogs are selling as low as 65 percent of parity. Poultry is selling at 7 and 8 cents a pound, while eggs are bringing the farmer from 16 to 23 cents a dozen.

I wish to point out that while living costs were rising two-tenths of 1 percent during the last reported month, farm prices, according to Department of Agriculture reports, dropped 2 percent. It seems that every time farm prices go down a point, the price of everything else goes up another point.

We have heard a great deal in recent years about price stability. But I wish to say that the farmers have been made the goat of what overall price stability we have experienced since 1951.

One of the outstanding economists of this country, Dr. John Kenneth Galbraith of Harvard University in an article in the February 1957 issue of the Atlantic magazine said, "Prices were stable only because, from 1951 on, farm prices were going down."

He went on in his article to say that until last spring the 25 percent drop in farm prices was sufficient to conceal the upward movement of prices on other products.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that the farmers of this Nation have been squeezed long enough.

We have both the right and the duty to find out why the cost of living goes up while farm prices come down.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a Washington Post news article of February 22 and the article by Professor Galbraith in the February 1957 Atlantic magazine.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

The matters referred to are as follows:

[From the Washington Post and Times
Herald of February 22, 1957]

**LIVING COST SCORES FIFTH CONSECUTIVE
RECORD HIGH—RISE IN FEDERAL INDEX WILL
GIVE AUTOMATIC RAISES TO 1.4 MILLION**

(By Maureen Gothlin)

The cost of living rose to a record high again last month, the Government reported today. It was the fifth consecutive month it has set a record.

The increase brought automatic cost-of-living pay boosts for 1.4 million workers in the automobile, farm equipment, and aircraft industries.

The Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said its Consumer Price Index rose two-tenths of 1 percent between December and January to 118.2 percent of average 1947-49 prices.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Commissioner Ewan Clague said he expects living costs to continue "to creep up like this" again in February.

PORK, POULTRY BLAMED

Retail food prices in the District area advanced one-half of 1 percent from December to January, largely because of higher prices for pork and poultry.

Fresh vegetable prices went up 3.5 percent, chiefly because of a 12.4 percent rise in potato prices, while a seasonal decline of 9.4 percent was reported for lettuce.

Pork prices advanced 5.1 percent and frying chickens 3.7 percent.

The price of eggs, however, dropped 5.6 percent, from an average of 63 cents to 59 cents a dozen. Butter prices dropped 1 percent. Bread prices were up 1.7 percent to an average of about 18 cents for a pound loaf.

The Bureau also reported that the average take-home pay of factory workers in January and their paycheck buying power were at record levels for the month. But they were below the peak reached in December.

It said the decline was due largely to a drop in the number of hours worked and an increase of one-fourth of 1 percent in the social-security tax.

The average factory worker with three dependents earned \$74.99 a week after taxes last month—about \$1.50 below his December earnings. His buying power stood at 122.8 percent of the 1947-48 average, compared to 125.5 percent in December.

MANY TO GET PAY BOOST

As a result of the rise in living costs, 1.1 million automobile, farm equipment, and aircraft factory workers will get a penny an hour pay boost on March 1.

The Bureau said pay increases also will go to 300,000 workers in electrical and other industries whose wage contracts contain cost-of-living escalator clauses. These include 120,000 Westinghouse Electric Corp. employees who will get a penny an hour increase next month.

The price index showed prices for food and clothing declined slightly last month. However, the reductions were more than offset by price increases for all other major groups of goods and services.

Price rises were reported for fuel oil, coal, gas, telephone service, laundry and dry cleaning, hospital and medical services, used cars, automobile insurance, gasoline, new models of some appliances and, in the West, railroad fares.

New-car prices at the dealers' level were lower but the decline was only half that registered in January a year ago.

Rents averaged about the same as in December.

Household fuel-oil prices rose 4.3 percent and coal and gas prices a fraction of 1 percent.

[From the Atlantic Monthly]
ARE LIVING COSTS OUT OF CONTROL?
(By John Kenneth Galbraith)

I

After surveying the results of the election in the Farm Belt last fall, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson concluded that his policies had been endorsed, admittedly with some reservations, by the farmers. He could have been wrong. An adverse farm vote almost certainly cost the GOP the control of the Congress. And there is a distinct possibility that farmers like Ike for himself alone and not necessarily for his Secretary of Agriculture. But there is no doubt at all that if farm prices had been better and Mr. Benson more beloved, the administration would have had to do some fairly serious explaining on another front. For people would have been asking very urgently what had happened to the cost of living.

In recent months, the consumer price index has reached the highest level in history—higher than during the Korean war and very much higher than when the controls came off after World War II. This high level has been the result of an upward movement which began in April of 1956 and which followed 4 years of seeming stability in the index. But this stability was really yet another example of how we can be misled by averages. Prices were stable only because, from 1951 on, farm prices were going down. Until last spring the 25-percent fall in these prices was sufficient to conceal the upward movement in nearly everything else, including the costs of handling, packaging, and processing farm products themselves. Foods comprise about 30 percent by weight of the index of consumer prices. If the underlying farm products, instead of falling, had risen as much as other things, the index would have climbed persistently. We should have had a nearly unprecedented peacetime inflation.

Early last year farm prices did level off. Soon thereafter the index began to rise. The lesson is clear. Farm prices are unlikely to fall in the future as they have in recent years; price supports will intervene. Henceforth there will be nothing to offset the increasing prices of other things. Those who have been feeling the pinch should brace themselves. Most likely the worst is yet to come.

This—and let me stress the point—is not a prediction but only a reasonable prospect. What is certain is that we are in a very poor position to check any price increases that may occur. We shall, of course, have a massive oral attack on inflation if it continues. There will be promises of action and even promises of drastic action. There will be reassuring and, on occasion, dramatic stories about what the authorities are contemplating. All this will be in very general terms, for if the threat persists we shall discover that the present difficulty in dealing with inflation is a nearly total absence of tools. All the devices for combating inflation—at least all that work—are now under some sort of ideological ban. This isn't very cheerful, but the prospect doesn't improve on closer examination.

Prices have been rising in these last years because spending for goods has been pressing on the capacity, including available manpower, to supply them. This is the classic setting for inflation. The spending can come from three (and, apart from comparatively unimportant foreign demand, only three) sources: Private consumers, private business, and the Government. The active factor in the present inflation is business spending. We are now having a great boom in business investment. At the end of last year, including housing and inventories, these outlays were running at a gross rate of about \$64 billion a year. They have

doubled in dollar volume since 1949; they are now seven times as great as in 1939.

This investment spending is being augmented by consumer spending from borrowed funds. Consumer credit outstanding has also more than doubled since 1949. Early last year it looked as though the rate of increase (after a phenomenal advance in 1955) was beginning to slow down. But figures for later months seemed to suggest another large increase.

The consequences of high-business investment are high employment and high personal incomes. However, consumer spending from these high incomes—that is to say, spending from other than borrowed funds—is not out of line. On the contrary, total personal savings increased last year (by about \$3 billion), as did the proportion of income saved, and this was on top of a large increase in 1955.

The Federal budget is now showing a modest cash surplus. So do the consolidated accounts of Federal, State, and local governments. These surpluses indicate that public bodies, always under suspicion for promoting inflation, are now taking more purchasing power from their taxpayers than they return in income to their employees, pensioners, and suppliers. However, as we shall see presently, these balanced budgets are a limited source of comfort.

Strong demand in relation to the current capacity of the economy furnishes the invariable setting for inflation. On occasion some economists have yielded to the temptation to regard it as the complete explanation. As a result they have succeeded to a surprising degree in not thinking about an even more intractable and unpleasant cause of price increases. This is the wage-price spiral—or perhaps more accurately, the wage-profit-price spiral. Though exceedingly inconvenient, this spiral is one of the facts of modern economic life.

The wage-price spiral affects only a part of the economy—roughly speaking, that part where strong corporations bargain with strong unions. Here, when demand is high, companies have no difficulty in passing the higher costs of wage settlements along to the public. The companies do not need to wait for prices to rise; they can usually raise them. Under these circumstances, while a little ritualistic bickering is still required, there is no real conflict of interest between company and union. It is the public that pays. The price increase that follows a wage increase is often the occasion for getting something more for the company. The public will always attribute the whole of the price increase at such a time to the presumed rapacity of the unions. High company earnings then become an invitation to further wage demands. Prices, wages, and profits all shove each other up.

Where there are no unions or where the unions are weak, and where businessmen are small and have no assurance that their prices will rise (or can be raised) to cover higher wage costs, the spiral does not operate. The inflation of recent years has been marked in those parts of the economy that are subject to the spiral. Thus in the steel industry, where the spiral works relentlessly and where wage advances are invariably the occasion for even larger price increases, the prices of most products are now between 70 and 80 percent above their 1947-49 average. At present rates prices of steel products are doubling themselves approximately every 10 years. To take a random selection of other relatively well-organized industries where prices are also subject to considerable control, machine tools are up about 60 percent since 1947-49; aluminum ingot is up 70 percent. Building materials are also up 60 percent; tractor tires are up 61 percent; mining machinery on the average is up about 75 percent; internal-combustion engines are up 42 percent; and farm machinery is up 31

percent. Building materials are also up about one-third.

Where the spiral does not operate, the behavior of prices has been very different. In the cotton textile industry—an industry of weak unions and fairly numerous manufacturers—prices are now on the average between 8 and 9 percent below the 1947-49 level. In the apparel industry, where unions are strong but the manufacturers are not, prices are now about the same as in the late forties. Prices of farm products, where there are no unions and where all producers are relatively small, are about 10 percent below the level of the late forties.

The wage, profit, and price spiral does not explain everything—in economics nothing ever does. The investment boom has increased the demand for capital goods. The pressure of demand has made it easier to raise the prices of metals, machinery, and materials. Consumer goods have gone up less rapidly, in part because demand has increased less rapidly and the danger of customer price resistance has been greater. In numerous industries productivity has gone up more rapidly than wages; to the extent that prices are higher in these industries, producers have simply been taking advantage of a strong market. Nonetheless, the shove of wages on prices and the pull of prices and profits on wages are an inescapable part of the inflationary process.

Directly or indirectly, any remedy for inflation must break this spiral. It is now time to look at these remedies.

II

There are three broad strategies for dealing with inflation, each with a distinct place in the ideological spectrum. On the right and by far the most respectable is monetary policy; this is the higher interest rate and the more reluctant lending that we now celebrate as the credit squeeze. In the center with large elements of respectability and some elements of disreputability is fiscal policy. This is the use of the taxing power to curb spending and mop up excessive demand. Far to the left are direct controls on wage and price increases. These in peacetime are not regarded as respectable. Anyone who recommends them does so at considerable risk to his reputation.

Direct controls obviously are not in the cards. One of the first acts of the Eisenhower administration in early 1953 was to dismantle the price and wage controls which remained from the Korean war. This ever since has been regarded as an action of supreme wisdom and virtue, symbolic of enlightened Republicanism. No one has really disagreed. Not even American radicals these days want it supposed that they harbor secret designs to impose price or wage or rent controls.

However, while direct controls are abhorred, their efficacy, to a marked degree, is conceded. If the danger of inflation were serious enough—in the event, for example, of an old-fashioned mobilization—it is generally agreed that we should have to have them, partly because nothing else comes to grips with the spiral. But in peacetime the right to shove up wages and then increase prices and profits and then raise wages and then start all over again is still one of our liberties. We can reasonably assume it will so remain.

This leaves us with fiscal and monetary policy. An active fiscal policy faces almost equally formidable barriers. The Government must raise taxes and cut public spending to the point where the total of all spending, public and private, no longer presses on the capacity of the economy. This policy must be pursued when times are good, incomes are high, sales are large, and when, for these reasons, tax revenues are already high.

At the present time this policy would require a general tax increase when the budget

is already comfortably balanced. Total spending can be excessive even when the budget is balanced; hence the action is wholly logical. But what seems logical to some people seems like determined masochism to other people, and these include the uniquely strategic George M. Humphrey, the past and (as this is written) the presumptive Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Humphrey has proudly avowed the old-fashioned view that the single and sufficient goal of fiscal policy is to balance the budget. Since the private spending that brings inflation also brings the revenues that balance the budget, Mr. Humphrey's position leads not to tax increases but, on the contrary, to tax cuts in times like the present.

In economic affairs necessity is the great evangelist for radical ideas. Conservatives in power must constantly do the things they once excoriated as harebrained. If the present inflation persists, the administration may well try to use taxes to cut private spending. A Tory government in Britain has come, though reluctantly, to this policy. And without doubt spending can be cut in this way. But there is another question: Whether the policy will work without being impossibly drastic.

Fiscal policy works by squeezing total consumer demand. When this has proceeded to the point where demand no longer presses on capacity, prices no longer rise. Or they are not supposed to.

But where the wage-price spiral is involved things may be less simple. Then costs shove prices up. To halt the spiral the demand for, say, steel would presumably have to be reduced to such a degree that the United States Steel Corp. would fear that it could not pass a price increase along to its customers. This being so, the United States Steel Workers Union would know that wage demands that went beyond the gains in productivity portended a serious battle. Perhaps it might be additionally necessary that the union's hand be weakened by some unemployment. Plainly the policy, to be effective, must be severe. Meanwhile we may well wonder what will be happening to farm prices, and to employment and to prices in other vulnerable industries. For we must remember that the demand squeeze which is stabilizing steel prices will also be common to the whole economy.

Fiscal policy has been ardently discussed by economists for 20 years. There is a priesthood which is presumed to be deeply accomplished in its rites. But it is a curious fact that it has not yet been put to a test in any serious inflation crisis. In both World War II and the Korean war, direct controls were called into use—the action in both instances was regarded as irregular, unscientific, slightly un-American, but also indispensable. And it was the direct controls in each case which halted the spiral. So our knowledge of inflation control by fiscal measures is largely speculative. Since the instrument is one with which experience is so limited, since it would require a disavowal of present policy, since the political resistance would be formidable, and since to be effective it might have to be exceedingly harsh in its effect on prices and employment in some parts of the economy, we should obviously be somewhat skeptical of its present practicability. In fiscal controls we have a gun, but we do not know how heavy a charge it requires or whether it kills first the enemy or the man who fires it.

III

In our folklore, to possess a full comprehension of monetary policy is to be thought privy to a kind of fiduciary black magic. The facts, perhaps unfortunately, are less romantic. The effect of monetary controls is relatively forthright. By raising interest rates and reducing (or increasing less rapidly) the funds available for lending by the banks, the Federal Reserve discourages bor-

rowing and investment. Investment means spending for capital goods and inventories; less spending for these means less demand and hence less pressure on prices. While, broadly speaking, fiscal policy cuts consumer spending, monetary policy cuts business spending. However, in principle, monetary policy should also reduce consumer spending somewhat by reducing consumer borrowing.

Conservatives applaud a strong monetary policy; it has an unparalleled aspect of sanity and soundness. Liberals once objected but of late they too have acquiesced. They are liberal, but they don't want to seem irresponsible. The policy is now being pursued with vigor. Interest rates are higher than they have been in 20 years. Anyone who has talked with farmers or smaller businessmen has heard firsthand about the credit squeeze. The policy is meant to squeeze people to make them reduce their borrowing and spending. Accordingly, things seem to be working as they should. Yet in any tolerably detached view monetary policy, at least in its present form, is emerging as the most dubious of all the weapons for attacking inflation.

There are first of all its side effects. Monetary policy attacks inflation by attacking the volume of investment. When it is effective it cuts down the rate of economic growth. It would be more in accord with our cherished Puritan tradition to cut excessive spending by cutting back consumption. But such austerity has little appeal. Congress has even denied the Federal Reserve the right to regulate consumer-credit terms and downpayments, which is a way of bringing monetary policy specifically to bear on consumer spending. Thus the professional business statesman who calls for all-out support of the tight-money policy is calling, in effect, for a slower rate of investment and of economic expansion, a less dynamic economy, perish the thought, than if the curbs were placed on consumption. Not infrequently he is contradicting the speech he made just last night about the need to outproduce the Russians. Still, we should keep this issue in perspective. Maybe we are overinvesting. Maybe, too, we exaggerate the importance of growth, or perhaps the emphasis it receives is more liturgical than real. Our need for more automobile capacity is probably not urgent. Additional hotels in Miami Beach probably do not add greatly to our national strength, however agreeable they may be. Moreover, we can afford to view the reduction in growth with equanimity for another reason. The policy isn't working.

The second side effect of monetary policy is on the competitive balance between large and small business. It would be hard to find a policy better designed to encourage the large and the strong at the expense of the small and the weak. When banks must limit credit, they are impelled to protect their oldest, strongest, and most reliable customers. These, in general, will be the larger firms. (For one thing, the large firm has the strength and reputation to take itself to another bank if it doesn't already have multiple banking connections.) As a result, the burden of the cut falls on newer, weaker, less reliable, and smaller borrowers. There will be many exceptions to this tendency, but the tendency is inescapable. In recent months commercial bankers have been sensitive about the suggestion that the smaller and weaker borrowers have been losing out. Some have come perilously close to claiming that their least valued clients get their first consideration. This is hardly plausible. There are wonderful times, but banks are still not charitable enterprises. Nor, happily, have bankers yet become completely unbusinesslike.

But the larger and stronger firm has other advantages quite apart from its warmer reception at the bank. Its resources may make it more or less independent of loans

not only for operations but also for expansion. And the market power of the large firm allows it to pass higher interest costs along to its customers in higher prices. This the farmer and smaller businessman cannot do.

The effects of monetary policy to date have accorded with these expectations. Smaller businessmen and farmers, having failed to experience the privileged treatment they are supposed to receive at the banks, have been complaining bitterly. The big corporations are evincing no similar distress. The failure rate of small-business firms is now higher than for years. Earnings of small firms are at best unexceptional. At the other extreme, earnings of very large firms are near record levels, and their share of all corporate assets has been increasing. Curiously enough, despite the squeeze, bank loans outstanding have also been rising steadily. There is at least a possibility that those who have lost their lines of credit in the squeeze have merely given way to larger and stronger borrowers.

While in principle everyone is in favor of the small-business man, it has long been clear that this affection is largely verbal. We grieve terribly over his fate, but not to the point of doing anything about it. And it is true that big business is here to stay and doubtless will get bigger. Nonetheless, we should recognize that monetary policy, as it is now being practiced, is a magnificent instrument for promoting centralization. A move at the present time to repeal the anti-trust laws would, without doubt, excite considerable opposition. But it might contribute less markedly to industrial concentration than a long continuation of monetary restraints in their present form. These deny to the smaller and weaker firm the funds on which growth or even survival may depend. The large and the strong tend to get them. The consequences must be clear.

A final difficulty with our present monetary policy is that it probably doesn't stop inflation. The evidence of the day can hardly be overlooked. The policy of tight money has been applied with increasing severity for many months. And the inflation has marched right along with the policy. Prices are still rising; the pace as this is written is accelerating. The usual test of a policy is whether it works.

When we look a little more deeply we are likely to be puzzled most by why we are expected to suppose that the policy will work. As noted, the earnings of the larger corporations are very nearly the highest on record. Why should they be deterred from investing by what, comparatively speaking, are minor increases in interest costs? The prospective returns far exceed the increased costs.

And the investment boom has continued. With one qualification, as this is written, there is no sign of the tapering off which would signify that the policy was succeeding. The exception was the leveling off last year in residential housing. This is partly because buyers were discouraged by the stiffer terms. But partly it was because housing is preeminently a field of the small-business man. As a result the credit squeeze was effective for builders. General business investment, where the influence of the large firms is dominant, showed one of the largest increases ever. At the moment the hope for 1957 is only that the rate of increase will be smaller.

Monetary policy is dubious for another reason. It makes no contact with the wage-price spiral. No one supposes that the steel industry was much deterred last summer in reaching a wage settlement and raising its prices because money was tight. Nor can anyone doubt that the higher wages and prices (prices that become costs to steel users) were inflationary. The spiral could be checked if investment spending were so severely curtailed that the total demand for

steel became soft. Then the steel firms would be cautious about wage settlements that involved price advances. And the union would be cautious about demands that meant a long battle or which might, if granted, mean unemployment. But to say what would be needed is to make clear by what a vast margin the present policy fails to make contact with the problem. The present policy, even though ineffective, is sufficient to bring cries of anguish from weaker borrowers. Plainly a policy so astrigent as to reduce investment by the big firms would mean euthanasia for the smaller businessmen and the farmers. This, one supposes, might eventually become socially and politically unacceptable not only in principle but in practice.

As noted, the central fact in the present inflation is the big boom in business investment and therewith in business spending. This investment could begin to taper off for reasons that have nothing to do with the control of inflation. And it might suffer a traumatic reduction which would promptly set us worrying, not about the wage-price spiral, but about depression and unemployment. There are elements of imbalance in the present prosperity—the heavy consumer borrowing, high profits, low farm income, the investment boom itself—which are not reassuring. (We should also be terrified by the number of people who are looking at our present prosperity and solemnly proclaiming it to be sound.) But nothing is so unrewarding as economic prediction. There is an opposite chance that demand will continue strong and wages, profits, and prices will continue to push and to pull each other up.

If so, we will continue to have inflation, and in face of that our situation could scarcely be worse. Monetary policy in its present form, the one measure we are presently prepared to use, is almost certainly ineffective unless applied with intolerable severity. So applied, the social consequences—at least as seen by the farmer and smaller businessman—would be most disenchanting.

Inflation—progressive, unrelenting, and unending inflation—is not a pleasant prospect. It undermines all the arrangements that civilized man makes and maintains with the greatest difficulty. Schools, hospitals, churches, public services, law and order, care of the sick and the aged, all suffer. By contrast, speculators, promoters, all who are knowledgeable about making money, do well. As things now stand, their future looks bright.

Inflation can be controlled. It will require, however, a willingness to do the things that work. The problem is one of economics, not theology. And all the effective remedies hurt. That is because they deny to someone an increase in prices or profits or wages which he otherwise would have had. To illustrate: A convention, somehow reinforced by law, which proscribed any general price increase for at least 6 months following the negotiation of a new collective-bargaining contract would do wonders to stop soft wage settlements that are automatically passed along to the consumers. It would require that wage increases be paid out of profits or productivity increases—which is where they should come from. Yet one can imagine the cries of outrage were this seriously proposed.

Such a measure would have to be reinforced by fiscal and monetary controls equipped, where necessary, with new teeth. The difficulties in bringing taxation to bear on consumption have already been told. If we are to continue to use monetary policy, ceilings will have to be placed on the credit lines of larger borrowers. This action would prevent them from using the credit denied to weaker borrowers and it would make them share equitably in any reduction. Large

enterprises will certainly object bitterly to such limitations. (The smaller and weaker firms that now get no credit at all are expected to view their privation with more nobility of character.) And numerous small-business men would themselves stage a bitter-end fight against consumer credit controls. These are a necessary adjunct to other weapons for attacking inflation. A change in farm policy from the system of pegging farm prices to one of allowing them to find their own level, with the farmer's income protected by direct payments, would be immensely useful. This, too, would be opposed.

So it goes. Inflation control is the ultimate test of the power of the general interest against the special interest. For the moment, at least, the position of the special interest could scarcely be stronger. It has managed to ban all the weapons by which inflation might successfully be attacked.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ULLMAN].

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, early last week a flash flood brought extensive damage to an area of the Second District of Oregon. Damage wrought by this sudden disaster included inundated farm land, destruction of crops, loss of cattle, as well as extensive damage to the cities of Vale, Baker, and Ontario. Soon after the flood occurred, the Governor of Oregon, Robert Holmes, requested that the flood region be declared a disaster area and that emergency funds be allocated for relief. Such action was taken and it is my understanding that a sum of \$300,000 has been earmarked for relief purposes. I am hopeful that the expenditure of this money, in addition to the fine work which has already been done in the area by the Red Cross and the Oregon National Guard, will help to aid the local residents of the flood area in speedily repairing the extensive damage.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to point out one other result of this flood. As you know, the Federal Power Commission granted to the Idaho Power Co. a license to construct three small dams at various points on the Snake River. They did so despite the fact that small dams of this sort would be inadequate and would not develop the Snake River to full capacity. I might also add at this point that apparently the Interior Department is slowly reaching the same conclusion, for Secretary Seaton recently asked the FPC to study the proposed private power dam at Pleasant Valley in order to determine whether the proposed project would be adequate.

Despite firm opposition of the great majority of residents in the Pacific Northwest, despite the opposition of the grassroots organizations in the area, despite the fact that necessary construction permits have not been obtained from the State of Oregon, Idaho Power Co. 15 months ago began construction of the Brownlee Dam. Cofferdams were constructed as well as a diversion tunnel and other facilities. The power company engineers alleged that the Brownlee installations would be fully protected from floods 4 or 5 months after the start of construction. They added that the cofferdam facilities would be able to withstand a flow of 78,000 cubic second-feet. Yet the February 25

flood occurred 15 months after the start of construction and had an estimated flow of 60,000 cubic second-feet at its peak. Despite these facts, the cofferdams were flooded and a large portion of the construction work was washed out. We still do not know, of course, the total amount of damage nor do we know the delay which may be involved because of this washout.

Mr. Speaker, I have presented this brief summary of events at the Brownlee project for a specific reason. The floods which washed out Brownlee occurred on February 25. Newspapers of that same date carried extensive accounts of the flood damage. Yet on February 28 I received in Washington a letter from the Idaho Power Co. at Boise, Idaho, which was dated February 26. Thus the letter was dated the day after the flood occurred and the day after accounts of the flood and the washout at Brownlee were published in various newspapers in the area. The letter which I received was signed by T. E. Roach, president of the Idaho Power Co. The full text of the letter is as follows:

We are enclosing copy of our February bulletin because it contains current information regarding progress of our hydroelectric construction program.

The February bulletin which is referred to in this covering letter tells of the great progress which has been made at the Brownlee dam site. It carries pictures which show the cofferdams and the diversion tunnel. It points out the rapidity with which construction work has moved forward. However, on the day before this bulletin was sent to me, and I believe to several other Members of Congress, Brownlee had been washed out, and a good share of the construction work had been washed down the river.

Mr. Speaker, I have had dealings with the Idaho Power Co. previously but I must say that even these past dealings did not prepare me for this tactic. I think it is a very serious matter when a Congressman is sent data which is known to be inaccurate, which is known to be false. Yet the only reasonable conclusion which we can reach is that a letter dated February 26 was written February 26. I think it equally reasonable for us to assume that President Roach who signed this letter would be fully aware of the fact that the Brownlee dam site was flooded and that a good share of the facilities were washed out. Yet the day after this disaster occurred, he sent me this covering letter along with the February bulletin which describes in glowing terms the progress which had been made at Brownlee. This is, Mr. Speaker, a very serious matter and one which I thought should be brought to the attention of this Chamber.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the passage today of House Resolution 157 by the House of Representatives is indeed

a most welcome event. This bill authorizes the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives to make studies and investigations into a series of agricultural programs of vital concern to the Nation. I am particularly delighted that among the subjects which are included in this authorization is that of price spreads between producers and consumers.

This question of the relationship of the price the farmer gets for the food he produces and the price that the housewife has to pay for the groceries she buys for her family at the supermarkets has been looked into many times, but has never been of greater importance than it is today.

The Department of Agriculture has maintained a continuing interest in this subject and considers the problem a major responsibility of its Marketing Research Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

The Congress itself has actively considered this problem several times in the past. One of the earliest reports of the Joint Economic Committee was a staff report entitled "Food Prices, Production, and Consumption"—80th Congress, 1st session, Senate Document No. 113—issued on December 15, 1947. It specifically raised the question: "Who gets the consumer's dollar in higher food prices?"

In 1954 the House Committee on Agriculture itself prepared a committee print entitled, "Farm prices and the cost of food; a review of the extent to which recent farm-price declines have and have not been passed on to urban consumers."

These studies of the past have, however, done nothing to stop the ever-growing spread between what the farmer gets for the food he produces and what the consumer pays for the food he buys in the store.

Further understanding of this spread is essential. What is more, it is important to recognize the profound interest of the American consumer in this study. Too often the viewpoint has been almost exclusively that of the farmer, how he can get a larger share of the consumer's dollar, or at least how he can keep his share from shrinking ever further. The fact that the consumer is paying more for the food he buys is often virtually lost sight of. Thus it is not just a matter of what part of the consumer's dollar goes to the farmer and what goes to the processor, the wholesaler, the trucker, and the retailer. It is also a matter—and one of greatest concern to the consumer—that his food dollar itself is shrinking as food prices keep creeping up.

This is not to say that greater food processing, more convenient packaging, and greater variety and quality of foods are to be minimized in this study. There are undoubtedly many factors, such as these, that account in part for the increasing price the consumer pays. But it is by no means certain that all of the increased burden on the consumer can properly be attributed to these added services. Some product changes can, in fact, lower costs. And not all changes, in packaging, for example, necessarily add to the consumer's convenience. The whole field of food distribution and the extent of efficiency and of waste in it

needs careful study and wider publicity. It is my profound hope that the House Committee on Agriculture, in pursuing this vital subject of price spreads between producers and consumers, will stress the needs of the consumers fully as much as those of the producers. Unless both the consumers' and the farmers' positions are fully represented in this study, it is unlikely to be as beneficial a force for a sounder economy as we believe it can and should be.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IN MEMORIAM: GENE BUCK, 1885-1957

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHILBIN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, the many friends of Gene Buck in both Houses of Congress were shocked and saddened to learn he was taken from us. His death occurred at the age of 71 on Sunday, February 24, 1957. Gene Buck was one of the best loved citizens of the entertainment world, a brilliant showman, a writer of immortal songs, a discoverer of talent, and a well-known theatrical producer.

From 1924 to 1942, he was president of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers—ASCAP. In these almost 20 years, this great organization of songwriters and publishers established itself as the defender of the right of the composer to control and benefit from the commercial use of his musical works.

Born in Detroit, Gene Buck entered the show business as a producer of high-school shows. After graduating from Detroit College, he became an illustrator of sheet music and initiated the vogue for romantic covers on popular songs. He drew more than 5,000 song covers, and overwork resulted in temporary blindness. Recovering his sight, he journeyed to Broadway, where his first popular song was "Daddy Has a Sweetheart, and Mother Is Her Name," establishing him as a lyric writer. Flo Ziegfeld, impressed by the million copies this song sold, employed Mr. Buck as a lyric writer. Because of his human warmth and natural show-business acumen, he soon developed as righthand man for Mr. Ziegfeld, and it was through his efforts that W. C. Fields, Will Rogers, Ed Wynn, and many others graduated from vaudeville to the Ziegfeld Follies.

The splendid organization that is ASCAP today could not have been possible without the efforts of Gene Buck who strove over almost a generation to bring home to the American people the fact that the writer of songs, in order to survive, must receive an economic incentive to create additional musical works. Gene Buck fought for the little man throughout his life and carried the cause of ASCAP from State to State, into court, and to the Halls of Congress. Through his efforts, State legislatures, as well as the Congress of the United

States, became acquainted with the problems of composers and with their organization, ASCAP.

For many years Gene Buck was president of the Catholic Actors Guild, a director of the Dramatists Guild and Authors Guild, a beloved member of the Lambs, the Bohemians, Dutch Treat, the Players, and the National Press and Alfalfa Clubs of Washington, D. C. Up to his death, he was a board member of ASCAP, of which he was a charter member and served faithfully on numerous committees. A devoted family man, he is survived by his wife, Helen, and two sons, Gene, Jr., and George.

Although he has passed from among us, many of the 500 songs which he wrote will keep his memory green. Young creators, who are struggling to make a name and fame for themselves, will find their task made somewhat easier because of the pioneer efforts of this great human being—a citizen not only of Broadway but of the world.

FEDERAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, at a time when additional Federal aid to education is being discussed here, it may help us to examine existing Federal education programs that cost the American taxpayer many billions per year.

We have an excellent opportunity to study these programs inasmuch as they are a primary support of the school systems in our neighboring Virginia and Maryland communities.

I was shocked to read in Friday's Evening Star that the school board of Arlington County, which is heavily supported by the taxpayers of the United States, refuses to make public the details of its \$10,200,000 budget.

The latest figures I have been able to obtain show that the Federal Government gave Arlington County \$1,025,863.80 in fiscal 1956 for the operation and maintenance of its schools. This kind of Federal aid is provided by Public Law 874 to those areas where activities of the Federal Government have a serious impact on local ability to finance adequate schools. It is in addition to the funds provided for school construction under Public Law 815, which amounts to \$1-169,000 for Arlington in the 1954-56 biennium.

Since about \$1 in \$10 of Arlington County school funds are supplied from the taxes of all of the people of America, I question that any part of the county school budget should be permitted to remain secret.

I include in my remarks at this point the text of the newspaper article from Friday's Washington Star in which it is stated that the details of Arlington's budget, including the one-tenth supplied by the Federal Government, will not be revealed to the people of Arlington County.

ARLINGTON SCHOOL BUDGET DETAILS ARE RESTRICTED

The Arlington School Board chairman said today that detailed administration budget figures now in the hands of board members will not be made public.

Chairman L. Clark Keating said he, personally, has no strong feelings on the matter but that this had been board policy in the past.

Mr. Keating's remarks were in answer to a question as to whether the full 1957-58 fiscal year budget information from Supt. T. Edward Rutter's office will be released publicly.

SUMMARY RELEASED

A summary of Mr. Rutter's recommendations, totaling \$10.2 million, was released to the press last month. Board members have been provided with complete budget texts.

According to Mr. Keating, board policy opposes releasing individual administration salary figures along with budget requests submitted to the superintendent. The salaries are considered a personal matter and the requests are thought to "have no standing," he said.

This information, along with breakdown figures in other categories, makes up the difference between the board's budget material and that which has been made public, Mr. Keating reported.

PUBLIC HEARING SET

The school board will hold a public hearing on the budget at 8 p. m. next Wednesday in Stratford Junior High School. The following night, the board will adopt its proposed budget, which then goes to the county board.

Chairman Keating said he had consulted with Assistant Superintendent E. J. Braun before expressing an official viewpoint on the budget matter. Mr. Rutter was not available for comment.

A request for more detailed school budget information has been made by one county board member, Mrs. Leone Buchholz.

Mr. Speaker, experience on the Appropriations Committee has shown me that unwillingness to reveal budget details often means waste and extravagance. Where this unwillingness exists, it is doubly important for the taxpayer and the appropriating legislator to be inquisitive and alert.

I have made some investigation of the Arlington County school budget, and I think the suspicions aroused by the secrecy edict were justified.

I find that the budget provides for \$33,000 for telephone service, which seems an extremely large sum for a county having only 44 schools.

More than \$6,000 is earmarked for travel to conventions, including allowances for the school psychologist, the head of the school-lunch program and the building custodian. This last official is to attend a training course at Columbia University.

I find a sum of \$2,500 for legal fees. It seems to me this work is within the province of the county attorney. In my experience with school matters, the city or county attorney has represented the city or county school board. The attorney general of Virginia represents the State school system.

An item of \$2,000 is for "driver training," presumably for the drivers of county school buses.

I find an item of \$245 for a sofa and a lounge chair to be used in a tearoom at one of the schools. There is an item of \$80 for reupholstering a chair.

A \$50 ping-pong table seems like a very expensive item of equipment. Washington newspapers advertise ping-pong tables at much lower prices than this.

There is an item of \$2,500 for dry-cleaning which requires some explanation.

I find a confusing situation with regard to maintenance. Salaries for maintenance men amount to \$232,246 and supplies for maintenance amount to \$41,175. Yet the budget also includes \$133,701 for repair of buildings and \$118,698 for repair of equipment. These are rather large items if the labor and at least part of the materials are provided for in the earlier budget items.

The requests for music instruction seem exorbitant. One item asks \$1,900 for tuning pianos. I find that any citizen may have his piano tuned by an excellent Arlington company for \$8.50. Presumably there would be a reduced rate under a contract to keep a number of pianos in proper condition. But even at the \$8.50 rate, this budget item would provide for 224 piano-tuning jobs. Again, this seems like a tremendous amount for a county that has just 44 schools.

As I read these items, I want you to remember that the taxpayers of all the United States are paying more than 10 percent of the cost. The budget includes several sousaphones at prices ranging from \$700 to \$850. It includes a harp at \$1,500, which would mean \$150 out of the Federal treasury. Four pianos are to be purchased at \$500 each. The total requests from schools for musical equipment is almost \$25,000, and of this it is indicated the supervisors are approving about \$15,000.

My examination convinces me that there are many other items in this budget which require close examination and scrutiny, and which probably prompt the desire of the school officials to keep it secret. I urge the people of Arlington County, at the public meeting tonight, to demand facts and figures on this budget. And I urge the Members of Congress to give consideration to this proposition: Should all of the taxpayers of the United States be asked to contribute to the luxuries the Arlington County school system enjoys?

Granted that we have a responsibility when a sudden Federal impact overloads a community's schools without a commensurate increase in the community's tax rates. Agreed that the Federal Government should take some steps to help out in such a federally created emergency. But, I ask you, should this kind of assistance continue year after year, when a county is realizing enormous prosperity by reason of the Federal activities, to the extent that it can devote hundreds of thousands of dollars to equipping what any American community would consider an elaborate and even luxurious school plant?

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. PELLY (at the request of Mr. MACK of Washington) indefinitely, on account of death in family.

Mr. BREEDING for today and tomorrow, March 5 and 6, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. PHILBIN, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. MACDONALD (at the request of Mr. DOYLE), for 30 minutes, on Monday, March 11.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. HERLONG.

Mr. McCORMACK and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BASS of Tennessee and to include an address by the Honorable J. CARLTON LOSER.

Mr. PATTERSON in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. VAN ZANDT.

Mr. VANIK in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. PHILBIN and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MAY and to include a statement.

Mr. DIGGS (at the request of Mr. DOYLE) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. REUSS in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. COFFIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 11 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 6, 1957, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

565. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance for "Salaries and expenses," for the fiscal year 1957, has been apportioned on a basis indicating a need for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

566. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the 38th Quarterly Report on Export Control, covering the 4th quarter for 1956, pursuant to the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

567. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill

to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize the Administrator of General Services to make contracts for cleaning and custodial services for periods not exceeding 5 years"; to the Committee on Government Operations.

568. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the act of December 24, 1942 (56 Stat. 1086, 43 U. S. C. sec. 36b), entitled 'An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands or interest in lands for the Geological Survey'; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

569. A letter from the Chairman, United States Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and for other purposes"; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HEBERT: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 3235. A bill to establish a peacetime limitation on the number of lieutenant generals in the Marine Corps; without amendment (Rept. No. 179). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 2822. A bill to repeal certain provisions of title 10, United States Code, relating to professional examinations for promotion of medical, dental, and veterinary officers of the Army and Air Force; without amendment (Rept. No. 180). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H. R. 5594. A bill to amend section 8c (2) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BERRY:

H. R. 5595. A bill to authorize and direct the Indian Claims Commission to determine the liability for the engagement in the vicinity of Wounded Knee, S. Dak., on December 29, 1890, and make recommendations in respect thereto; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BROOMFIELD:

H. R. 5596. A bill to change the postal classification of advertising matter, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FINO:

H. R. 5597. A bill to increase from \$600 to \$700 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H. R. 5598. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GREGORY:

H. R. 5599. A bill to amend section 614 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARRISON of Nebraska:

H. R. 5600. A bill to enable corn producers to participate in the 1957 soil-bank and price-support program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HILLINGS:

H. R. 5601. A bill to provide, in libel or slander action, for the consolidation of parties in one Federal district court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONES of Missouri:

H. R. 5602. A bill to amend section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to provide for administration of farm programs by democratically elected farmer committeemen; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LONG:

H. R. 5603. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain property under the jurisdiction of the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to the State of Louisiana; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MCINTIRE:

H. R. 5604. A bill to amend section 1231 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to include, in certain cases, poultry within the definition of "property used in trade or business"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MACK of Illinois:

H. R. 5605. A bill to protect consumers and others against failure to identify, misbranding, and false advertising of the fiber content of textile fiber products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PORTER:

H. R. 5606. A bill to amend section 14 (b) of the National Labor Relations Act so as to protect the rights of employees and employers, in industries affecting commerce, to enter into union-shop agreements; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SANTANGELO:

H. R. 5607. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to include hotel workers within its coverage; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 5608. A bill to amend section 9 (e) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H. R. 5609. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 5610. A bill to amend section 614 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TALLE:

H. R. 5611. A bill to amend the National Housing Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 5612. A bill to amend the Administrative Procedure Act and the Communist Control Act of 1954 so as to provide for a passport review procedure and to prohibit the issuance of passports to persons under Communist discipline; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 5613. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Col. David (Mickey) Marcus; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HYDE:

H. Con. Res. 128. Concurrent resolution to establish a joint congressional committee to investigate matters pertaining to the growth and expansion of the District of Columbia and its metropolitan area; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BAILEY: Senate concurrent resolution No. 17, adopted by the Legislature of West Virginia, February 25, 1957; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to opposing the acreage poundage formula for tobacco allotments; to the Committee on Agriculture.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Iowa:

H. R. 5614. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa to hear, determine, and render judgment on, the claims of William R. Hartung against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. R. 5615. A bill for the relief of Solomon Joseph Bechard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H. R. 5616. A bill to provide for the conveyance by the United States of certain real property to George C. Stratton and Ellen J. Stratton; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. JOHANSEN (by request):

H. R. 5617. A bill for the relief of Cornelius Willem Van Nus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H. R. 5618. A bill for the relief of Chiako Yamashita; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POAGE:

H. R. 5619. A bill for the relief of Charles G. Cryer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H. R. 5620. A bill for the relief of Lee Tai Chon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAUND:

H. R. 5621. A bill for the relief of Giovanna Tomatis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5622. A bill for the relief of Enrique Miramontes-Flores; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5623. A bill for the relief of Neil De Wilde; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCRIVNER:

H. R. 5624. A bill to clear the title to certain Indian land; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SCUDDER:

H. R. 5625. A bill for the relief of Giovanna Mariotti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H. R. 5626. A bill for the relief of Gianfranco (John F.) Barger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 5627. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Emma Hankel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5628. A bill for the relief of Anthony Agustino Scrivanich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

112. By Mr. BROWNSON: Petition of Harry T. Everingham, executive vice president, We, the People, and nine members of that organization from Indianapolis, Ind., urging the defeat of Federal aid to schools legislation; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

113. Also, petition of Russell E. Hutchinson and 10 other residents of Action, Ind.,

urging the defeat of Federal aid to schools legislation; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

114. Also, petition of Marguerite Dice, Indiana State chairman, We, the People, and 13 members of that organization from Indianapolis, Ind., urging the defeat of Federal aid to schools legislation; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

115. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution adopted by the Beloit Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, on February 6, 1957, urging the Congress of the United States to set aside the first Sunday in February each year, as Chaplains' Day, and that the day be devoted to the dedicated memory of the four chaplains of the U. S. S. *Dorchester* and all chaplains who gave their lives for our country; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

116. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Anna Roland, Chicago, Ill., with reference to requesting full citizenship rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

117. Also, petition of Huestis Atwood, Chicago, Ill., with reference to requesting full citizenship rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

118. Also, petition of Lula May Heard, Chicago, Ill., with reference to requesting full citizenship rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

119. Also, petition of Annie Heard, Chicago, Ill., with reference to requesting full citizenship rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

120. Also, petition of William Roundtree, Chicago, Ill., with reference to requesting full citizenship rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

121. Also, petition of Thomas Coleman, Chicago, Ill., with reference to requesting full citizenship rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

122. Also, petition of Burrell Franklin Gadsden, Chicago, Ill., with reference to requesting full citizenship rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Tribute to Harold E. Talbott

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES T. PATTERSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1957

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker and distinguished colleagues, yesterday I had the high honor of paying my last respects to an old friend of mine at his funeral in New York City. This was Harold E. Talbott, an individual whom I consider to be one of the greatest Americans of this age.

Harold E. Talbott passed from this earth on Saturday, March 2, but Mr. Speaker, his memory will remain dear in our hearts forever. He was a selfless individual who loved his country as dearly as he loved his own life. Our Nation's welfare and security was his lifelong concern, and I believe that no single American did more to foster national defense and perpetuate the American system of democracy during the 20th century than did our deceased brother, Harold E. Talbott.

Here, Mr. Speaker, was a man of extraordinary foresight and energy. From an early age, much like Gen. Billy Mitchell, he foresaw the significance of a heavier-than-air craft and hence the inevitable and forthcoming age of airpower. He devoted much of his entire life to the development of the aircraft for the dual purpose of serving Americans and protecting them from foreign aggressors who would destroy our way of life.

During the early part of this century, Harold E. Talbott served with the Dayton Wright Airplane Co. when the airplane was indeed in its infancy. During those days, Mr. Speaker, it was only courage, determination, and an ardent love for progress that enabled the first men on earth to rise from the ground in an aircraft. Harold E. Talbott will go down in history along with the Wright Brothers as one of the first pioneers in aviation.

In the field of civic and public affairs, Mr. Talbott always placed the interests of this Nation above his own personal affairs. This was demonstrated during the frequent times that he would neglect, even for several years at a time, his personal business interests in order to serve his country in Government. During one

of those tenures, as every Member of this body knows, he was extremely instrumental in building the most powerful Air Force on earth while honorably serving as Secretary of that branch of the military.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, let me add this: The death of Harold E. Talbott inflicted a tremendous loss to this Nation, and he will be missed but long remembered. And the good that he did will pass on from one generation to another.

Birthday of Pope Pius XII

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDWIN H. MAY, JR.

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 5, 1957

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday of last week, March 2, 1957, Pope Pius XII celebrated his 81st birthday and the 18th anniversary of his election as head of the Catholic Church. I should like, at this time, to add a word of personal congratulations to the thousands of mes-